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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

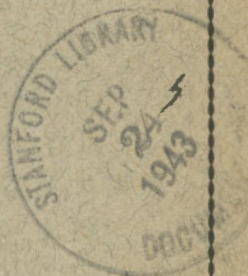
of the

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

FOR THE YEAR

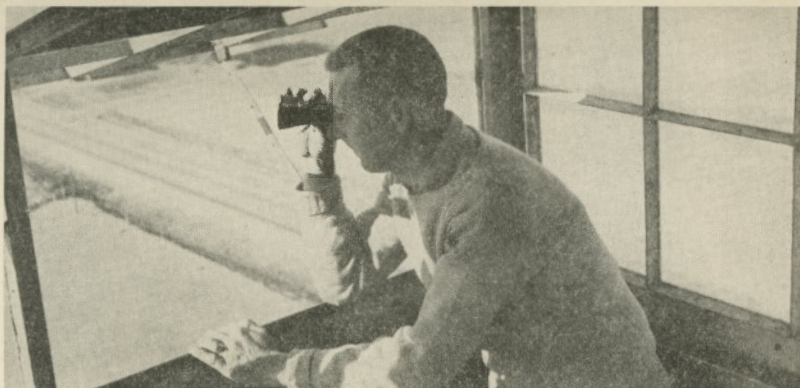
July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

H. A. SMITH, State Forester

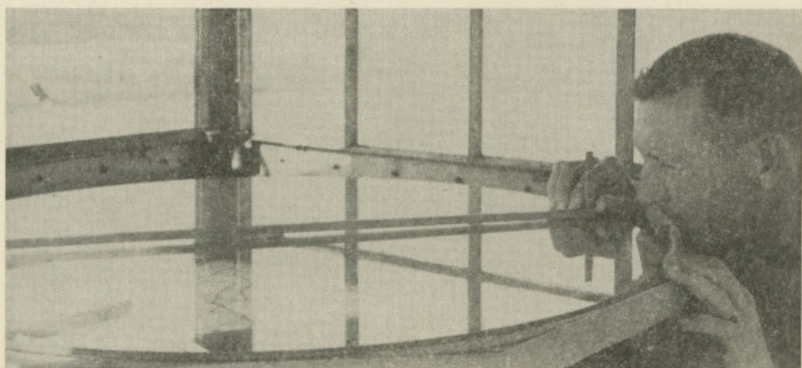


COLUMBIA, S. C.
November 1, 1941

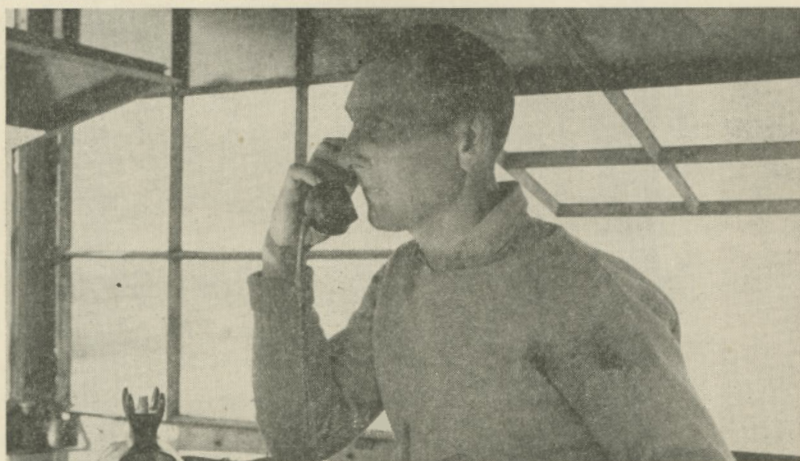
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JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA



Towerman detects smoke of woods fire



He accurately determines location of fire



He notifies ranger, warden, organized fire crews and volunteer fire fighters

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

of the

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

FOR THE YEAR

July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

H. A. SMITH, State Forester



COLUMBIA, S. C.

November 1, 1941

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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LET'S LEARN OUR TIMBER VALUES

"When a fellow has corn to sell, he can take a bushel basket and tell how much he's giving to the purchaser. If it's cotton or tobacco or cattle or hogs, he can put it on the scales. When he sells any of these things he knows pretty well what he's selling and how much.

"But how many of us know what we are doing when we sell timber off our land?"

—The Progressive Farmer, December, 1941.

THE STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To Hon. Burnet R. Maybank, Governor, and to the General Assembly of South Carolina:

Sirs: Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Assembly, creating the State Commission of Forestry, approved April 26, 1927; which provides that the Commission shall "inquire into and make annual report upon forest conditions in South Carolina, with reference to the preservation of forests, the effect of the destruction of forests upon the general welfare of the State, and other matters pertaining to the subject of forestry and tree growth, including recommendations to the public generally as to reforestation," I have the honor to submit the report of the Commission for the period July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY,

O. D. BUSBEE, Chairman.

THE STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

Dr. O. D. Busbee, Chairman, Springfield, S. C.

B. S. Meeks, Vice-Chairman, Columbia, S. C.

B. A. Moore, Cheraw, S. C.

W. M. Camp, Marion, S. C.

Dr. R. F. Poole, Clemson College, S. C.

THE STATE FOREST SERVICE

H. A. Smith, State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

J. C. Blakeney, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

N. D. Canterbury, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

W. C. Hammerle, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

C. H. Schaeffer, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

R. A. Walker, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

P. R. Plumer, Landscape Architect, Columbia, S. C.

C. H. Nelson, Executive Assistant, Columbia, S. C.

H. F. Bishop, District Forester, Florence, S. C.

J. R. Tiller, Asst. District Forester, Aiken, S. C.

R. M. Campbell, Acting Dist. Forester, Camden, S. C.

E. B. Price, Acting Dist. Forester, Spartanburg, S. C.

B. E. Allen, Acting Dist. Forester, Walterboro, S. C.

Miss Virginia Salley, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.

B. P. Boyter, Clerk, Division of Parks, Columbia, S. C.

W. K. Muckenfuss, Bookkeeper, Columbia, S. C.

Report

ADMINISTRATION

The work of the Commission continued under the four major heads of Protection, Management, Public Relations, and State Parks. Each of these Divisions is covered in detail within this report.

The Commission continues to be swamped with requests for the examination of woodland. Over 330 tracts were examined and assistance rendered covering over 206,000 acres. On one day there were lying upon the desks of the District men 157 requests for assistance in the handling of woodlands totaling over 25,000 acres. The personnel of the Commission is entirely inadequate to provide the services demanded.

The personnel of the Commission was increased by three technicians during the year, which assisted in meeting such requests. Because of lack of funds as appropriated by the Legislature of 1941, it will not be possible to continue these men during the next fiscal year. Five men were lost to military service during the year. Some of these vacancies will not be filled due to lack of funds.

During the year a cooperative agreement was entered into with Clemson College and the Extension Service for a unification of the Farm Forestry Program throughout the State. This agreement with the Farm Forestry Program drawn up jointly by the State Forest Service and the Extension Service should do much to eliminate duplication of effort in the future. Under the agreement, the Extension Forester will be responsible for the Farm Forestry Program and will use part of the time of the District men of the Commission to that end. In general, the agreement recognizes that there is no necessity for two field organizations in forestry in South Carolina.

Defense demands emphasize the drain upon the forest lands of South Carolina and will probably show a 20% increase in lumber cut over the preceding year.

Under a cooperative agreement with the Marion County Co-operative Marketing Association a technician was assigned to that organization for assistance to the landowners in the mark-

ing of timber. The project was highly successful and can well be used as a basis for an expansion of this kind of service.

Lexington, Spartanburg, Marlboro, and Dorchester Counties came under protection during the period of this report and the Legislature of 1941 passed the necessary act for protection in Pickens County beginning with the fiscal year 1941-42.

The Commission continued to operate the 112,000 acres of State Forests and in cooperation with Chief Game Warden A. A. Richardson lakes upon both the Sandhills and the Poinsett areas were opened to public fishing. Chief Richardson also operated the quail farm on the Poinsett area and distributed some 1,500 birds throughout the State.

Over 2,000 orders were received for forest tree seedlings totaling fourteen and a half million trees and some 7,500 bushels of pine cones and 1,000 pounds of hardwood seed were collected during the year.

Finances

While the Commission finished its year's work with a slight balance, that balance is obligated to the counties which have deposited it with the Commission. This fact, together with the reduction in the State appropriation, will make reductions necessary in expenditures for the coming fiscal year. Because of this situation, it will be impossible to consider taking in any new counties for protection and reductions must be made in our general educational program.

Total expenditures amounted to \$304,290.27. Of this amount \$229,353.00 was spent on protection. The State's appropriation amounted to \$99,293.00 but counties and private landowners spent over \$100,000 in advancing the cause of conservation. Less than one-third of the expenditures made by the Commission for forestry purposes was appropriated by the Legislature.

Under the Park Program expenditures totaled \$88,617 and of this amount less than half was represented by the State appropriation.

All details of sources of funds and distribution thereof are found on the following pages.

DIVISION OF STATE FORESTRY EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR PROJECTS

July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941

| | State and Federal | Counties and Private | Total |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Protection | \$144,566.69 | \$84,787.21 | \$229,353.90 |
| Nurseries | 7,605.74 | 15,581.26 | 23,187.00 |
| Other | 51,749.37 | ..... | 51,749.37 |
| | <u>\$203,921.80</u> | <u>\$100,368.47</u> | <u>\$304,290.27</u> |

AVAILABLE FUNDS

| | Balance June 30 1940 | Receipts Private | Federal Reimbursement Section 2 | Section 4 and N—D | State Ap- propriation | Total |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| State Fund | | | | | \$99,293.00 | \$99,293.00 |
| Federal Fund | \$23,017.09 | \$118,972.75 | \$49,598.00 | ..... | ..... | 191,587.84 |
| Revolving Fund | 6,848.40 | 16,578.60 | ..... | \$4,941.00 | ..... | 23,368.00 |
| Funds Available During Year | \$29,865.49 | \$135,551.35 | \$49,598.00 | \$4,941.00 | \$99,293.00 | \$319,248.84 |
| Expenditures—State, Federal and Revolving Funds | | | | | | <u>304,290.27</u> |
| Balance | | | | | | \$14,958.57 |
| Balance on Hand July 1, 1941: | | | | | | |
| State Fund | | | | | | |
| Federal Fund | | | | | | \$8,988.04 |
| Revolving Fund | | | | | | 5,970.53 |
| | | | | | | <u>\$14,958.57</u> |

July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941

STATE FUND:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Balance on hand as of July 1, 1940..... | |
| State Appropriation | \$99,293.00 |

FEDERAL FUND:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Balance as of July 1, 1940 | \$23,017.09 |
| Reimbursement, Clarke-McNary Law, Sec. 2..... | 49,598.00 |
| Public Relations Work | 652.12 |
| Sale of Automobiles | 1,906.68 |
| Sale of Veneer and Tar Wood | 11,335.07 |
| Leases of lands and dwellings | 6,712.69 |
| Plowing Fire Breaks | 4,183.41 |
| Dues paid by Cooperators | 92,986.36 |
| Recreational Activities—State Forests | 461.87 |
| Auto Insurance Dividends | 105.64 |
| Harbison College—Technical Services | 100.00 |
| Receipts for Telephone Connections, Auto Repair, Poles Repair, Prize Refund | 528.91 |
| | <u>\$191,587.84</u> |

REVOLVING FUND:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Balance as of July 1, 1940 | \$6,848.40 |
| Reimbursement, Clark—McNary Law, Sec. 4 | 1,959.00 |
| U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Norris-Doxey..... | 2,982.00 |
| Planting Bars, Refunds, Bad Checks and Rents | 503.84 |
| Sale of Seedlings | 15,534.76 |
| Planting Seed for U. S. Forest Service | 540.00 |
| | <u>\$23,368.00</u> |
| | <u>\$319,248.84</u> |

Balance

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| State Fund | |
| Federal Fund | \$8,988.04 |
| Revolving Fund | 5,970.53 |
| | <u>\$14,958.57</u> |

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS—AVAILABLE FUNDS

July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941

| | State Appropriation | Income | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| State Fund | \$40,096.00 | ..... | \$40,096.00 |
| Forests and Parks Fund ..... | ..... | \$48,544.89 | 48,544.89 |
| Funds Available During Year | \$40,096.00 | \$48,544.89 | \$88,640.89 |
| Expenditures | 40,096.00 | 48,521.76 | 88,617.76 |
| Balance | .00 | \$23.13 | \$23.13 |

STATE FUND:

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Balance as of July 1, 1940 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| State Appropriation | \$40,096.00 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | \$40,096.00 |

FORESTS AND PARKS FUND:

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance as of July 1, 1940 | \$75.82 | | |
| Receipts from Rental Cabins, Concessions and Bathhouse | 48,469.07 | | |
| | | | \$48,544.89 |
| Total Receipts | | \$88,640.89 | |
| Expenditures | | 88,617.76 | |
| Balance | | | \$23.13 |

Balance:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| State Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forests and Parks Fund ..... | ..... |  | \$23.13 |
| Total | | | \$23.13 |

RECAPITULATION

FUNDS AVAILABLE:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| Division of Forestry | \$319,248.84 | | |
| Division of State Parks | 88,640.89 | | |
| | | | \$407,889.73 |

EXPENDITURES:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| Division of Forestry | \$304,290.27 | | |
| Division of State Parks | 88,617.76 | | |
| | | | \$392,908.03 |
| Balance—Grand Total | | | \$14,981.70 |

EXPENDITURES OF NURSERIES

July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941

CAMDEN NURSERY

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|---------|
| Travel | \$3.42 | | |
| Telephone and Telegraph | 1.17 | | |
| Insurance | 23.95 | | |
| Total for Camden Nursery | | | \$28.54 |

GEORGETOWN NURSERY

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|------------|
| Salary | \$750.00 | | |
| Travel | 69.11 | | |
| Repairs | 30.14 | | |
| Office Supplies | 45.40 | | |
| Motor Vehicle Supplies | 43.36 | | |
| Agricultural Supplies | 402.42 | | |
| Rent and Seed Storage | 68.72 | | |
| Motor Vehicle Equipment | 36.99 | | |
| Agricultural Equipment | 63.12 | | |
| Total for Georgetown Nursery | | | \$1,509.26 |

SUMTER NURSERY

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|
| Salaries | \$2,287.25 | |
| Wages | 3,485.46 | |
| Freight, Express and Deliveries | 1,600.42 | |
| Travel | 251.25 | |
| Telegraph and Telephone | 90.87 | |
| Repairs | 338.96 | |
| Water, Heat, Light and Power | 444.55 | |
| Office Supplies | 224.71 | |
| Motor Vehicle Supplies | 379.55 | |
| Agricultural Supplies | 3,106.47 | |
| Other Supplies | 1.70 | |
| Fire Protection Supplies | 4.85 | |
| Rents and Seed Storage | 298.86 | |
| Insurance | 35.10 | |
| Office Equipment | 262.20 | |
| Motor Vehicle Equipment | 413.51 | |
| Agricultural Equipment | 786.02 | |
| Other Equipment | 8.20 | |
| Fire Protection Equipment | 253.60 | |
| Refunds on Overpayments and bad checks | 240.84 | |
| Total for Sumter Nursery | | <u>\$14,514.37</u> |
| Total for All Nurseries | | <u>\$16,052.17</u> |

ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FORESTRY SERVICE

| | PERSONAL SERVICE | | | CONTRACTUAL SERVICES | | | | | | | SUPPLIES | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Salaries | Wages | Special Payments | Freight, Express and Deliveries | Travel | Telegraph and Telephone | Repairs | Printing and Advertising | Water, Heat, Light and Power | Food | Fuel | Office | Laundry | Medical | Educational | Motor Vehicle | Agricultural | Clothing and Dry Goods |
| DIVISION OF FORESTRY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Columbia Office | \$29,425.90 | \$158.66 | \$40.68 | \$68.27 | \$4,812.39 | \$1,106.57 | \$167.60 | \$322.31 | | | | \$2,777.78 | | | \$166.37 | \$691.71 | | |
| Aiken District | 4,191.61 | 2.25 | | | 1,119.43 | 137.63 | | | | | | | | | 2.75 | 181.06 | | |
| Camden District | 4,184.90 | | | .49 | 1,725.40 | 130.33 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | 4.50 | 151.63 | | |
| Pee Dee District | 4,856.35 | | | 2.00 | 1,165.50 | 189.53 | 8.40 | | | | | | | | | 190.71 | | |
| Piedmont District | 2,802.50 | 17.50 | | | 1,223.88 | 188.86 | | | | | | | | | 6.42 | 153.73 | | |
| Walterboro District | 2,802.50 | 22.50 | | .85 | 1,273.53 | 144.92 | 28.12 | | \$24.32 | | | | | | | 147.26 | | |
| Educational Project | 3,531.43 | .75 | | 19.45 | 40.21 | 6.77 | 25.56 | 243.25 | | | | | | | 703.98 | 13.09 | | |
| Camden Nursery | | | 1,046.37 | 49.44 | 3.42 | 1.17 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgetown Nursery | 750.00 | | | | 69.11 | | 30.14 | | | | | | | | | 43.36 | \$402.42 | |
| Sumter Nursery | 2,287.25 | 3,485.46 | 40.03 | 1,600.42 | 251.25 | 90.87 | 338.96 | | 444.55 | | | | | | | 379.55 | 3,106.47 | |
| Aiken Forest Project | 2,000.00 | | 1,447.35 | | 3.55 | .33 | 24.42 | 19.50 | | | | | | | 1.34 | 220.49 | 981.50 | |
| Farm Forestry Project | 1,245.00 | .50 | | | 60.15 | 15.05 | | | | | | | | | 2.00 | 127.08 | 6.59 | |
| Poinsett State Forest | 3,964.85 | 1,743.83 | 4.00 | | 3.15 | 28.18 | 99.12 | | 257.98 | | | | | | | 824.62 | | |
| Sand Hills State Forest | 5,889.51 | 9,258.55 | 452.95 | | | 11.60 | 262.73 | 24.00 | | | | | | | | 3,230.67 | 31.30 | |
| Tractor Project | 1,528.06 | 14.25 | 6.00 | 101.94 | | | 2,460.79 | | | | | | | | | 592.29 | | |
| Aiken County | 5,494.83 | 2,842.83 | 71.32 | .77 | | 219.45 | 163.07 | 15.19 | 49.50 | | | | | | | 16.35 | 5.18 | |
| Barnwell County | 3,855.00 | 2,114.00 | 71.37 | | | 5.78 | 83.43 | 15.18 | 12.00 | | | | | | | 15.07 | | |
| Charleston County | 5,003.87 | 2,482.19 | 22.79 | .17 | 54.85 | 124.60 | 20.43 | 27.75 | 4.50 | | | | | | | 73.78 | 3.00 | |
| Chester County | 3,818.90 | 1,236.30 | 119.93 | | 110.43 | 153.10 | 3.40 | 2.56 | | | | | | | | 50.59 | 11.25 | |
| Colleton County | 4,369.74 | 3,183.50 | 14.48 | .17 | | 120.15 | 134.08 | 21.85 | | | | | | | | 63.79 | 3.00 | |
| Darlington County | 3,150.00 | 2,075.77 | 18.41 | .86 | | 110.89 | 21.33 | 12.32 | | | | | | | | 61.17 | 4.50 | |
| Dillon County | 3,087.39 | 1,331.00 | 17.91 | | | 96.61 | 112.46 | 8.74 | | | | | | | | 50.57 | 5.83 | |
| Dorchester County | 2,177.25 | 1,816.18 | 5.68 | 5.16 | | 56.00 | 37.03 | 25.06 | | | | | | | | 46.28 | 1.50 | |
| Fairfield County | 4,434.46 | 1,659.38 | 129.93 | | 119.57 | 139.00 | 57.44 | 2.56 | | | | | | | | 65.59 | | |
| Florence County | 5,253.55 | 3,117.00 | 17.92 | 7.35 | 131.92 | 8.06 | 45.99 | 12.32 | | | | | | | | 124.17 | | |
| Georgetown County | 3,451.07 | 2,888.33 | 17.92 | | | 199.95 | 74.55 | 10.53 | | | | | | | | 30.67 | | |
| Greenville County | 2,990.00 | 2,745.49 | 53.00 | .89 | | 212.45 | 44.57 | 27.79 | 10.23 | | | | | | | 1.65 | | |
| Horry County | 1,500.00 | | 9.67 | | 723.15 | 32.90 | 2.70 | 15.90 | | | | | | | | 152.37 | 7.48 | |
| Kershaw County | 5,082.17 | 3,494.66 | 19.93 | 69.00 | 82.83 | 108.50 | 58.38 | 2.56 | | | | | | | | 53.60 | 2.17 | 1.00 |
| Lancaster County | 3,985.33 | 1,367.90 | 13.83 | | 64.67 | 108.34 | 77.89 | 2.56 | | | | | | | | 65.58 | .90 | |
| Lee County | 3,137.44 | 1,454.50 | 14.82 | 5.60 | 47.56 | 156.30 | 21.67 | 2.56 | | | | | | | | 25.87 | 3.19 | |
| Lexington County | 2,177.02 | 1,548.59 | 64.68 | | 120.00 | 16.20 | .75 | 18.45 | | | | | | | | 15.07 | | |
| Marion County | 3,659.03 | 1,996.26 | 18.92 | 2.55 | | 110.67 | 79.36 | 8.74 | | | | | | | | 51.67 | 26.65 | |
| Marlboro County | 1,901.94 | 880.87 | 16.25 | | | 58.92 | | 41.03 | | | | | | | | 54.75 | | |
| Orangeburg County | 5,166.18 | 2,343.24 | 102.68 | 1.25 | | 63.83 | | 26.43 | | | | | | | | 28.86 | | |
| Richland County | 5,063.09 | 4,046.12 | 19.93 | | 116.33 | 217.50 | 17.16 | 2.56 | 1.87 | | | | | | | 65.58 | | |
| Spartanburg County | 2,903.22 | 1,863.50 | 50.40 | | | 112.94 | | 98.98 | | | | | | | | 36.94 | | |
| Sumter County | 4,983.71 | 3,000.12 | 23.93 | | 95.31 | 157.69 | 98.06 | 2.56 | | | | | | | | 65.58 | | |
| Black River F. P. A. | | 220.00 | 61.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caesar's Head F. P. A. | | 276.61 | 2.00 | | | 3.85 | | 6.65 | | | | | | | | 12.50 | | |
| Estill F. P. A. | 540.00 | 408.87 | | | | | 5.14 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Clarendon F. P. A. | | 475.00 | | | | 1.50 | 3.65 | | | | | | | | | 11.25 | | |
| Hardeeville F. P. A. | 585.00 | 265.00 | 25.10 | | | 3.40 | 24.27 | | | | | | | | | 11.25 | 1.50 | |
| Jasper F. P. A. | 536.13 | 800.00 | 8.25 | | | 44.10 | 1.96 | 5.37 | | | | | | | | 12.50 | | |
| Meade-Wampee F. P. A. | 900.00 | | | | | | 88.09 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aynor Tower Detection Unit | | 175.00 | | | | 2.00 | 70.04 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Tower Detection Unit | | 149.65 | | | | | 62.05 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooper Tower Detection Unit | | 156.88 | | | | 2.00 | 87.62 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Earle Tower Detection Unit | | 150.00 | | | | | 2.18 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lanes Tower Detection Unit | | 149.43 | | | | | 94.07 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loris Tower Detection Unit | | 150.00 | | | | | 42.27 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakley Detection Unit | 16.94 | 275.00 | | | | | 66.09 | | | | | | | | | | 1.50 | |
| Okeetee Detection Unit | | 230.00 | | 2.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ridgeville Detection Unit | | 88.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scotia Detection Unit | | 360.00 | | | | .60 | 17.77 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cross-Summerville Detection Unit | | 1,463.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zion Detection Unit | | 432.26 | | | | | 1.96 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hunting Island Project | 936.68 | | 1,158.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (Division of Forestry) | \$156,818.05 | \$70,435.88 | \$5,208.53 | \$1,919.48 | \$13,417.59 | \$4,699.09 | \$5,167.75 | \$1,025.26 | \$804.95 | | | \$6,056.98 | | | \$2,150.41 | \$6,963.62 | \$4,593.66 | |
| DIVISION OF STATE PARKS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Columbia Office—Parks | \$11,879.55 | | \$12.50 | \$3.71 | \$2,006.34 | \$420.51 | | \$629.64 | \$18.00 | | | \$676.65 | | | \$230.67 | \$215.72 | \$55.00 | |
| Park Operation and Development | 24,638.53 | \$6,248.71 | 107.92 | 3.62 | 1,015.93 | 310.26 | \$1,294.40 | 30.57 | 2,304.33 | \$11,311.18 | \$392.06 | 135.55 | \$730.52 | \$112.73 | 136.37 | 704.99 | 99.53 | \$6 |
| Total (Division of State Parks) | \$36,518.08 | \$6,248.71 | \$120.42 | \$7.33 | \$3,022.27 | \$730.77 | \$1,294.40 | \$660.21 | \$2,322.33 | \$11,311.18 | \$392.06 | \$812.20 | \$730.52 | \$112.73 | \$367.04 | \$920.71 | \$154.53 | \$6 |
| Grand Total | \$193,336.13 | \$76,684.59 | \$5,328.95 | \$1,926.81 | \$16,439.86 | \$5,429.86 | \$6,462.15 | \$1,685.47 | \$3,127.28 | \$11,311.18 | \$392.06 | \$6,869.18 | \$730.52 | \$112.73 | \$2,517.45 | \$7,884.33 | \$4,748.19 | \$6 |

MINA STATE FORESTRY SERVICE CLASSIFICATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 30, 1941

| SUPPLIES | Motor Vehicle | Agricultural | Clothing and Dry Goods | Other Supplies | Merchandise | Fire Protection | Fixed Charges and Contributions | | Contingencies | Office | Medical | Household | EQUIPMENT | | | | | | Lands and Structures | | TOTALS |
|----------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Rents | Insurance | | | | | Bathhouse | Motor Vehicle | Agricultural | Educational | Other Equipment | Fire Protection | Lands | Buildings | |
| 66.37 | \$691.71 | | | \$11.96 | | | \$16.00 | \$763.10 | | \$724.64 | | | | \$533.71 | | \$36.76 | \$232.96 | | | | \$42,057.37 |
| 2.75 | 181.06 | | | 1.75 | | | 125.00 | | | | | | | 66.60 | | | 33.49 | | | | 6,015.49 |
| 4.50 | 151.63 | | | .50 | | | 3.00 | | | 49.37 | | | | 64.03 | | | 33.49 | | | | 6,530.85 |
| 190.71 | 190.71 | | | 14.83 | | | 245.00 | | | | | | | 21.04 | | | 30.46 | \$6.00 | | | 6,904.39 |
| 6.42 | 153.73 | | | 8.69 | | | 216.50 | | | 99.09 | | | | 57.20 | | | 33.49 | | | | 4,659.86 |
| 147.26 | 147.26 | | | 10.96 | | | | | | 13.50 | | | | 3.90 | | | 38.57 | | | | 5,748.33 |
| 13.09 | 13.09 | | | 7.41 | | | | | | | | | | | | 649.73 | 5.50 | | | | 2,827.42 |
| | | | | | | | | 23.95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28.54 |
| | 43.36 | \$402.42 | | | | | 68.72 | | | | | | | 36.99 | \$63.12 | | | | | | 1,509.26 |
| | 379.55 | 3,106.47 | | 1.70 | | \$4.85 | 298.86 | 35.10 | \$200.81 | 262.20 | | | | 413.51 | 786.02 | | 8.20 | 253.60 | | | 14,514.37 |
| 1.34 | 220.49 | 981.50 | | 4.20 | | 1.75 | 120.00 | 35.10 | | 78.70 | | | | 66.93 | | | 3.30 | 21.27 | | | 5,146.41 |
| 2.00 | 127.08 | 6.59 | | 10.54 | | | 120.00 | | | | | | | 57.79 | 28.63 | | 142.82 | 2.50 | | | 1,964.56 |
| | 824.62 | | | 45.24 | | | | 5.00 | | 10.50 | | | | 190.84 | 19.06 | 444.20 | 615.68 | 64.84 | | | 8,881.61 |
| | 3,230.67 | 31.30 | | 215.73 | | 3.40 | | 5.00 | | 20.25 | | | | 663.55 | 120.89 | 10.00 | 51.58 | 82.82 | | | 20,414.15 |
| | 592.29 | | | 6.00 | | | 519.75 | 68.62 | | | | | | 70.43 | | | 1.93 | 1.50 | | | 5,371.56 |
| 16.35 | 5.18 | | | 126.83 | | 29.61 | 100.00 | 5.00 | | | | | | | | | 100.00 | | | | 9,339.73 |
| 15.07 | | | | 158.56 | | 89.36 | 12.50 | | | 29.57 | | | | | | | | 202.61 | | | 6,726.70 |
| 73.78 | | 3.00 | | 228.60 | | 51.49 | | | | | | | | | 1.25 | | 10.10 | 317.53 | | | 5,519.71 |
| 50.59 | | 11.25 | | 293.09 | | 2.24 | 1.80 | | | | | | | .71 | | | .91 | 84.69 | | | 5,944.95 |
| 63.79 | | 3.00 | | 256.70 | | 73.31 | 2.40 | | | 3.98 | | | | | | | | 163.88 | | | 8,490.46 |
| 61.17 | | 4.50 | | 236.61 | | 133.33 | | | | 21.15 | | | | | | 3.00 | 3.19 | 212.69 | | | 6,143.16 |
| 50.57 | 5.83 | 3.10 | | 296.88 | | 50.75 | 3.40 | | | 7.64 | | | | 24.25 | | 2.00 | 9.72 | 177.07 | | | 5,361.88 |
| 46.28 | | 1.50 | | 224.53 | | 41.27 | | | 54.06 | 59.88 | | | | .71 | | | 1.35 | 439.58 | | | 5,055.06 |
| 65.59 | | | | 309.94 | | 57.04 | 3.00 | | | 35.00 | | | | 26.98 | 3.87 | | 20.29 | 187.08 | | | 7,657.56 |
| 24.17 | | | | 331.05 | | 131.26 | | | | | | | | | | | 6.10 | 87.14 | | | 9,522.83 |
| 30.67 | | | | 124.31 | | 41.87 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,992.28 |
| 1.65 | | | | 306.60 | | 39.78 | | | | | | | | 1.50 | | | | 1.50 | | | 6,477.47 |
| 52.37 | | 7.48 | | 14.89 | | | | | | | | | | .71 | | 72.00 | | | | | 2,606.76 |
| 53.60 | 2.17 | 1.00 | | 337.13 | | 24.12 | 3.00 | | | 41.15 | | | | .71 | | | .91 | 139.38 | | | 9,537.42 |
| 65.58 | | .90 | | 272.65 | | 14.90 | 1.20 | | | .70 | | | | .72 | | | .32 | 150.22 | | | 6,228.70 |
| 25.87 | 3.19 | | | 171.09 | | 5.50 | | | | 139.40 | | | | | | 2.25 | 3.50 | 66.51 | | | 5,179.01 |
| 15.07 | | | | 49.00 | | 1.20 | | | | 21.50 | | | | | | | 3.18 | 827.41 | | | 5,035.11 |
| 51.67 | | 26.65 | | 333.76 | | 53.28 | 1.35 | | | .35 | | | | | | | .35 | 199.73 | | | 6,630.18 |
| 54.75 | | | | 284.81 | | 3.79 | 1.50 | | | | | | | | | | 4.95 | 333.82 | | | 3,628.57 |
| 28.86 | | | | 315.03 | | 25.98 | 4.00 | | | 65.60 | | | | | | | | 812.38 | | | 9,112.31 |
| 65.58 | | | | 325.09 | | 17.26 | | | | | | | | .72 | | | .39 | 233.02 | | | 10,200.11 |
| 36.94 | | | | 330.76 | | | | | | 71.13 | | | | 175.29 | 21.95 | | | 352.88 | | | 6,080.61 |
| 65.58 | | | | 339.62 | | 26.09 | 3.00 | | | 44.95 | | | | .72 | | | | 469.37 | | | 9,381.30 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61.60 |
| | | | | 40.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 260.00 |
| 12.50 | | | | | | 6.34 | | | | | | | | | | | | 21.23 | | | 877.00 |
| | | | | | | 2.78 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.56 | | | 425.59 |
| 11.25 | | | | 9.00 | | 26.99 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25.91 | | | 1,144.18 |
| 11.25 | | 1.50 | | 10.04 | | 17.00 | | | | 33.00 | | | | | | | | 35.37 | | | 968.06 |
| 12.50 | | | | 117.08 | | 9.95 | | | | | | | | | | | | 22.00 | | | 1,943.03 |
| | | | | .90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 263.24 |
| | | | | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 222.74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 220.08 |
| | | | | 1.01 | | .90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 239.77 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23.35 | | | 177.02 |
| | | | | .54 | | 5.08 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 244.22 |
| | | 1.50 | | | | 22.29 | | | | | | | | | .80 | | | 11.28 | | | 352.13 |
| | | | | | | 14.62 | | | | | | | | | | | | 20.27 | | | 342.37 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.11 | | | 88.00 |
| | | | | | | .90 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.91 | | | 399.32 |
| | | | | 144.88 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,464.04 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 441.28 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,240.06 |
| 50.41 | \$6,963.62 | \$4,593.66 | | \$6,332.49 | | \$1,029.08 | \$1,871.18 | \$940.87 | \$254.87 | \$1,832.90 | | | | \$2,479.54 | \$1,050.59 | \$1,214.94 | \$1,302.74 | \$6,719.82 | | | \$304,290.27 |
| 30.67 | \$215.72 | \$55.00 | | | | | —1.00 | \$41.09 | | \$91.67 | | | | \$81.76 | | \$210.96 | | | | | \$16,572.77 |
| 36.37 | 704.99 | 99.53 | \$64.68 | \$167.64 | \$9,173.77 | | 427.50 | 591.03 | \$244.50 | 127.94 | \$52.46 | \$6,056.30 | \$789.15 | 1,477.92 | \$304.27 | 852.63 | \$178.03 | | \$1,959.97 | | 72,044.99 |
| 67.04 | \$920.71 | \$154.53 | \$64.68 | \$167.64 | \$9,173.77 | | \$426.50 | \$632.12 | \$244.50 | \$219.61 | \$52.46 | \$6,056.30 | \$789.15 | \$1,559.68 | \$304.27 | \$1,063.59 | \$178.03 | | \$1,959.97 | | \$88,617.76 |
| 17.45 | \$7,884.33 | \$4,748.19 | \$64.68 | \$6,500.13 | \$9,173.77 | \$1,029.08 | \$2,297.68 | \$1,572.99 | \$499.37 | \$2,052.51 | \$52.46 | \$6,056.30 | \$789.15 | \$4,039.22 | \$1,354.86 | \$2,278.53 | \$1,480.77 | \$6,719.82 | \$1,959.97 | | \$392,908.03 |

Forest Fire Control

Over twelve and one half million acres comprise the woodland area of South Carolina. The forests of the State, without question, have consistently constituted our most useful and most valuable natural resource. Especially is this true insofar as the present and future possibilities of tree growth is concerned when given proper protection and management. In spite of this fact, the woodlands of the State generally, in past years, have been given least consideration.

Each year thousands of acres of woodland have been severely burned; some areas intentionally but by far the greater amount as a result of human carelessness or indifference. This general attitude with regards to the forest lands of the State has resulted in extensive areas of poorly formed, slow growing, understocked stands of trees growing on soil fully capable of a maximum production of high quality trees.

During the past thirteen years, however, the picture has not been all bad. Beginning in 1928 the State Commission of Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service, cooperating with groups of landowners, formed Forest Protective Associations designed to prevent and suppress woods fires within certain forest boundaries. Funds for the operation of these associations were raised by the cooperating landowners. All money expended was matched with a like amount by the State and Federal Agencies.

During 1934 this type of cooperative fire control was expanded to include all woodlands within certain counties providing necessary appropriations for administration of the program.

As of July 1, 1941 twenty-two counties and four private associations have formed forest protective organizations that cooperate with landowners, in the prevention and suppression of fires on their property. All classes of woodland owners share alike the benefits of cooperative forest fire control. Within these protected areas, a total of 117,197 farmers or farm operators owning 2,863,688 acres of farm woodland receive direct assistance from an organization whose job is fire control. In addition a number of large industrial ownerships are receiving the benefits of cooperative fire protection within these areas.

To a vast majority of landowners within those areas where cooperative protective associations are in operation, fire in their

woodland is no longer considered as inevitable but rather as a most undesirable factor that must and will be eliminated.

To give some idea of the accomplishments of the fire control program, the following pages give a background of the fire control work in the State and a review and summary of fire control activities as carried out on cooperatively protected areas within the State during the year.

Requirements For A Cooperative Fire Protection Organization

In order for a county to establish a county-wide system of fire control it is first necessary for the General Assembly to pass a "Forest Fire Control Organization Act" for the county concerned. This Act contains the following provisions:

1. The county is created a "Forest Fire Control Organization District."
2. Authority is given to cooperate with the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry and the State Forester who shall have direction over all fire prevention and control work.
3. Provision is made for a tax levy to provide for the county's share of all expenditures.
4. A local county Board of Directors of seven members is set up to direct the affairs of the organization. The State Forester is made a member of this Board.
5. Provision is made for the appointment by this Board, of the necessary ranger, wardens, patrolmen and towermen.
6. Authority is given the State Forester and his agents or members of his organization, to go upon any land within the area for the purpose of fighting or controlling forest fires without being liable for trespassing.
7. A special clause states that: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting and restricting the owners of any forest land within the organization area burning over their own land where the fire is not allowed to spread on to or over land of another or others."

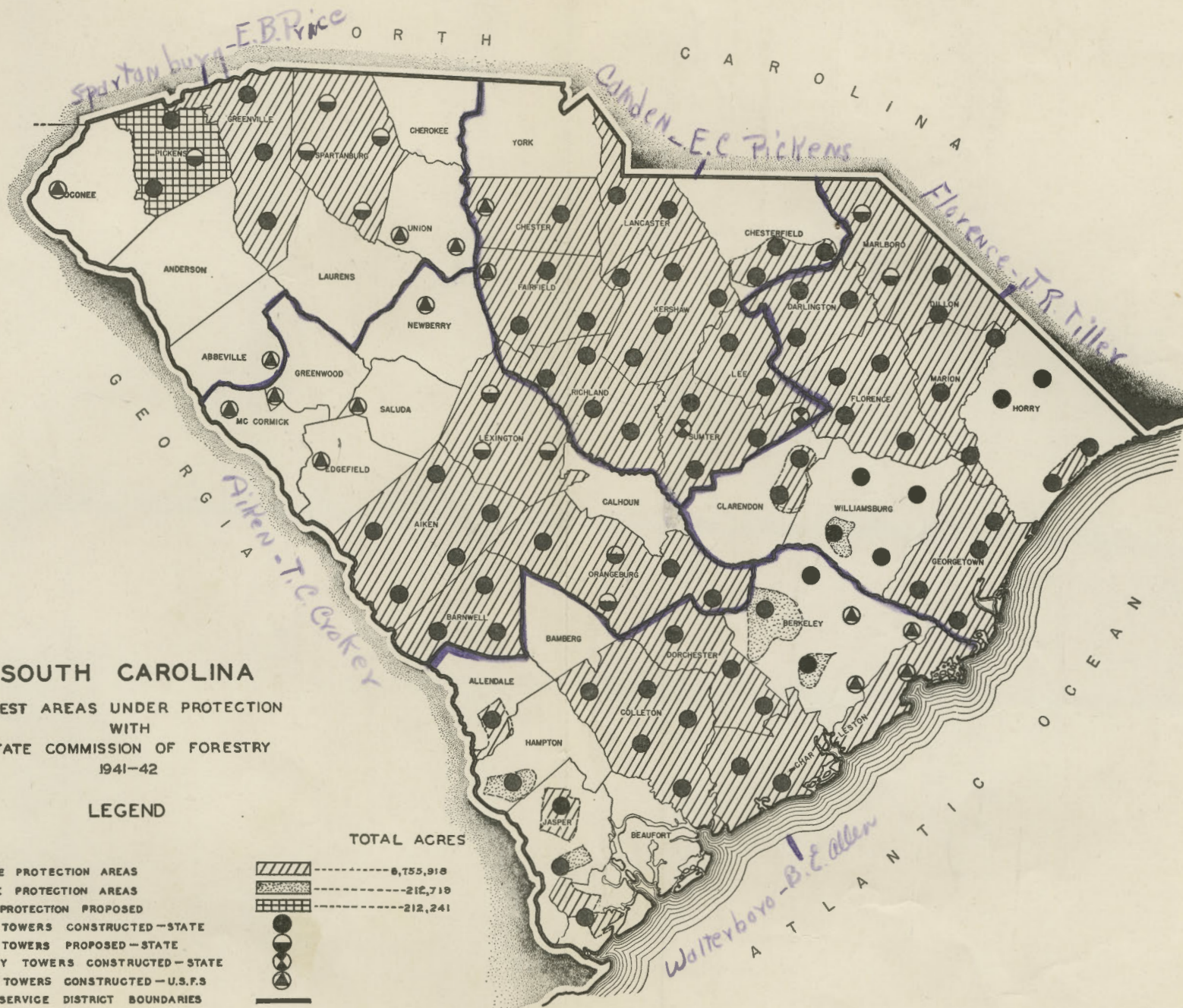
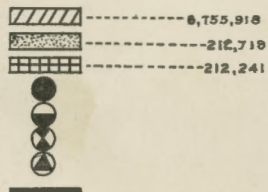
After the passage of the Act and appointment of a Forestry Board a meeting of that Board is called by the State Forest

SOUTH CAROLINA

FOREST AREAS UNDER PROTECTION WITH STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY 1941-42

LEGEND

INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS
EXTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS
COUNTY PROTECTION PROPOSED
PRIMARY TOWERS CONSTRUCTED—STATE
PRIMARY TOWERS PROPOSED—STATE
SECONDARY TOWERS CONSTRUCTED—STATE
PRIMARY TOWERS CONSTRUCTED—U.S.F.S.
FOREST SERVICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



Service. At this meeting a fire control plan and budget is presented to the Board. Upon approval of the plan and budget the State Forest Service recommends, after thorough investigation, personnel to be employed as ranger, wardens, and towermen. Actual appointment of personnel is made by the Board members.

All county funds appropriated, when spent are matched by a like amount of State and Federal funds.

Areas Under Cooperative Fire Protection

Four additional counties provided for county-wide fire protection associations during the fiscal year 1940-41 thus giving a total of 22 counties having fire control organizations. These county protective associations cover a total forest area of 6,543,681 acres. The four new counties going under protection during the year were Dorchester, Lexington, Marlboro and Spartanburg.

Four private protective associations composed of forest lands owned by organized groups of landowners, operated during the year. This number is one less than that of last year. The organization formerly known as the First Clarendon Association operated on a reduced scale which did not provide for full association facilities and is therefore not considered as an association. A total of 127,237 acres in the four private associations received protection during the year.

The Caesar's Head Protective Association continued operation within the Greenville County Protective Association by maintaining additional fire crews in the Caesar's Head section of the county. To avoid duplication in reporting figures for Greenville County in this report the Caesar's Head Forest Protective Association figures are not listed separately. The 85,000 acres in the Sand Hills State Forest in Chesterfield and Darlington Counties is receiving organized protection from fire. The Poinsett State Forest in Sumter County, comprising 30,000 acres, is also receiving protection. Fire statistics for the Poinsett State Forest are not listed in this report to avoid duplication of acreage and statistics of the Sumter County Protective Association. A total of 212,791 acres in 11 detection units were given fire location and reporting service during the year.

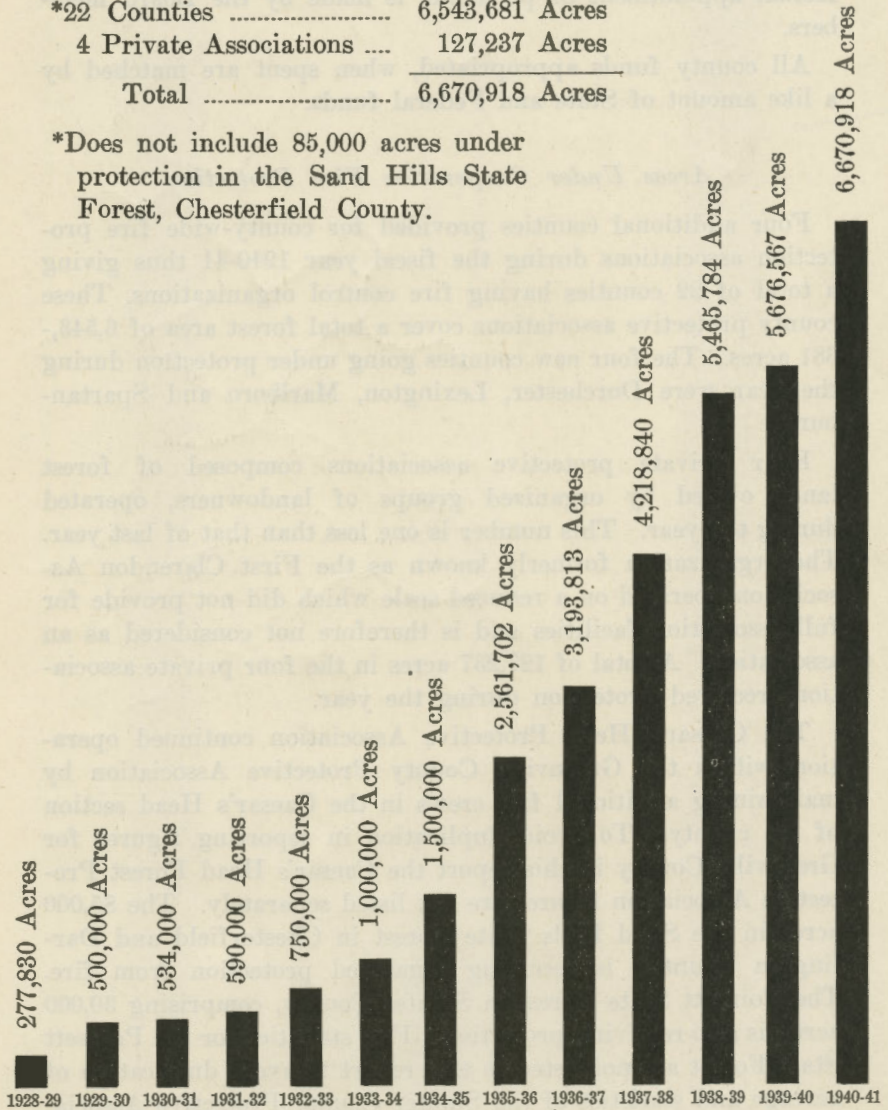
CHART

Showing Expansion of Organized Forest Fire Protection in
South Carolina

Total Forest Areas Under Intensive Protection 1940-41.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| *22 Counties | 6,543,681 Acres |
| 4 Private Associations | 127,237 Acres |
| Total | 6,670,918 Acres |

*Does not include 85,000 acres under
protection in the Sand Hills State
Forest, Chesterfield County.



(Each block represents one fiscal year—July 1 to June 30)

TABLE NO. 1

Forest Area Under Protection (Acres)
(Fiscal Year July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941)

| <i>Agency</i> | <i>Intensive</i> | <i>Extensive</i> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Counties (22) | 6,543,681 | ..... |
| Private Associations (4) | 127,237 | ..... |
| Detection Units (11) ..... | ..... | 212,791 |
| Sand Hills State Forest (1) | 85,000 | ..... |
| | 6,755,918 | 212,791 |

Existing Protective Associations

Cooperative fire protection is provided to landowners in two major forms: 1. *Intensive Protection* as conducted in county-wide and private protective associations. This type of protection provides for cooperation in locating, reporting and the suppression of woods fires. This type of cooperative protection also provides for a fire prevention program designed to prevent or reduce the number of fires and to encourage cooperation in fire fighting. 2. *Extensive Protection* as conducted on detection units provides only for locating and reporting of forest fires to landowners who are members of the unit.

County Associations: Each county protective association has a county ranger in direct charge of all fire control work. He has as his assistants one or more county wardens depending on funds available and the forest area and size of the county. The wardens confine their fire control work to the section or warden district in which he lives. Each warden is directly responsible to the ranger. In addition to fire fighting work the ranger and wardens carry on an intensive educational or fire prevention program in the county.

One or more towers are located in the county depending on the area to be covered. Each tower is occupied by a towerman whose primary job is that of locating and reporting fires discovered from his tower. The towerman is directly responsible to the warden in his district and to the ranger.

A number of retainer fee crews are appointed. These crews, consisting of from two to three men are located at strategic

points in the county. The duties of retainer fee crew members include fighting fires in their community and assisting their ranger and warden in fire prevention work.

During hazardous fire weather, warden and tower flexible crews are employed to assist in fire suppression work. These crews are available for other work while on duty provided there are no fires to fight.

Volunteers are also signed up as members of fire crews to assist in fighting fires in their community. It is the policy of each association ranger, warden and crew member to secure all possible help from the owner of the land on which the fire is burning. Also to secure help from anyone in the vicinity of a fire.

TABLE NO. 2—PROTECTION PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1940-41

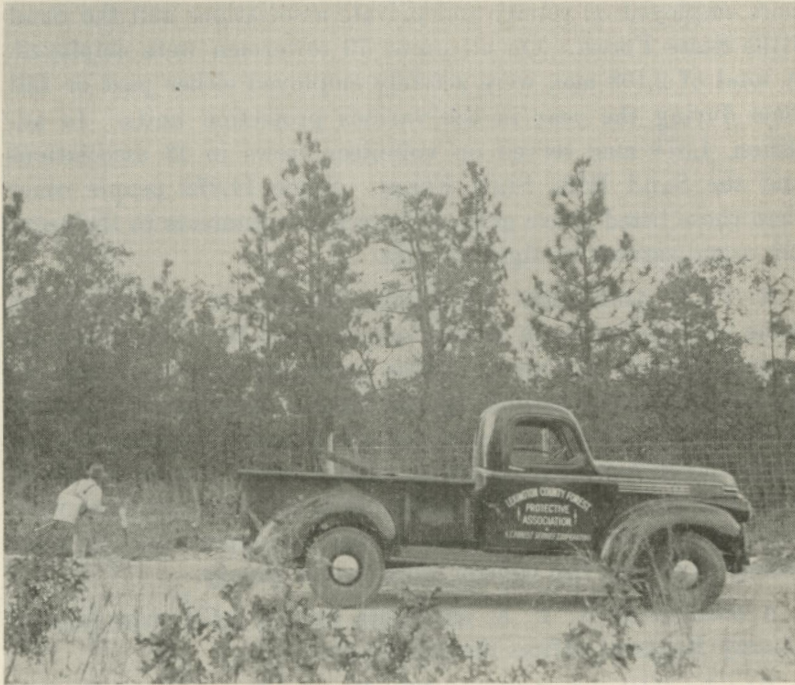
| | Rangers | Wardens | Towermen | Members, Retainer Crews | Members, Warden Crews | Members, Tower Crews | Members, Organized Volunteer Crews | Total | Other Volunteers |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Aiken County..... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 53 | 18 | 4 | 417 | 502 | 1,903 |
| Barnwell County..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 60 | 5 | 7 | 61 | 139 | 802 |
| Charleston County..... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 84 | 27 | 7 | 39 | 165 | 347 |
| Chester County..... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 45 | 14 | 8 | .... | 72 | 468 |
| Colleton County..... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 48 | 19 | 27 | 60 | 164 | 1,389 |
| Darlington County..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 33 | 11 | 11 | 48 | 109 | 175 |
| Dillon County..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 9 | 6 | .... | 44 | 411 |
| *Dorchester County..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 48 | 18 | 21 | .... | 93 | 294 |
| Fairfield County..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 54 | .... | 6 | 71 | 138 | 836 |
| **Florence County..... | 1-1 | 3 | 4 | 46 | 11 | 32 | 48 | 145 | 387 |
| Georgetown County..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 7 | 17 | .... | 52 | 125 |
| Greenville County..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 125 | 2 | 5 | .... | 138 | 215 |
| Kershaw County..... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 54 | 17 | 22 | 16 | 118 | 1,208 |
| Lancaster County..... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 54 | 6 | 27 | 179 | 272 | 525 |
| Lee County..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 13 | 8 | .... | 58 | 807 |
| Lexington County..... | 1 | 3 | .... | 60 | 7 | 10 | .... | 81 | 674 |
| Marion County..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 7 | .... | 41 | 365 |
| Marlboro County..... | 1 | 2 | .... | 36 | 14 | 10 | 189 | 252 | 212 |
| Orangeburg County..... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 90 | 21 | 26 | 70 | 214 | 494 |
| Richland County..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 90 | 18 | 21 | .... | 138 | 1,576 |
| Spartanburg County..... | 1 | 2 | .... | 60 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 89 | 185 |
| ***Sumter County..... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 92 | 20 | 24 | 115 | 259 | 1,210 |
| Estill Association..... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 71 |
| Hardeeville Association..... | 1 | .... | 1 | 15 | .... | .... | .... | 17 | 10 |
| ****Jasper Association..... | .... | .... | 1 | 15 | .... | .... | .... | 16 | 65 |
| Meade-Wampee Association..... | 1 | .... | 2 | 12 | 8 | .... | .... | 23 | 78 |
| 11 Detection Units..... | .... | .... | 11 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | .... |
| Sand Hills State Forest..... | .... | 1 | 3 | 20 | 52 | .... | 57 | 133 | 140 |
| Horry County Ed. Proj..... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| Totals..... | 27 | 65 | 79 | 1,291 | 328 | 318 | 1,378 | 3,486 | 14,973 |

*Includes Summerville Tower owned and operated by West Va. Pulp and Paper Co.

**Includes one assistant Ranger

***Includes personnel employed on Poinsett State Forest

****Towerman also acted as Ranger



The ranger and his crew leave fire truck to attack woods fire

Private Associations: This type of association is made up of a group of landowners who list their forest land together for fire protection purposes. The private associations are similar to county associations except that the organization is composed of an association ranger, towerman, retainer fee crews and volunteers. No wardens or flexible crews are employed.

Detection Units: This type of cooperative fire control assistance involves only locating and reporting of fires from a centrally located tower by telephone to landowners who are members of the unit. Each landowner is assessed a fee for cooperative support of the towerman and maintenance of the tower unit. After a fire has been reported by the towerman, the landowner organizes his own forces and carries out the fire suppression job.

Protection Personnel: A total of 27 rangers, 65 wardens, 1,291 men in retainer fee crews and 646 men in flexible crews

were employed on county and private associations and the Sand Hills State Forest. On all units, 79 towermen were employed. A total of 2,108 men were actively employed either part or full time during the year in the various protection units. In addition, 1,378 men served on volunteer crews in 13 associations and the Sand Hills State Forest. Some 14,973 people other than those listed above gave assistance as volunteers to the regular organizations in fighting fire.

N. Y. A. Assistants: Association Rangers in county associations were fortunate in having one or more N. Y. A. office assistants during the year. These assistants rendered each association valuable help in typing letters, keeping fire records, posting fire occurrence maps, preparing service reports, fire reports and in handling telephone calls, a large number of which were fire report calls. The assistants in carrying out these various jobs furnished the county ranger an opportunity to more closely supervise fire control work in the county.

A total of 43 N. Y. A. assistants worked 3,134 man days in County Rangers' offices during the year.

District Office Assistance: The District Forester and Technician gave constant guidance to all personnel and supervision of the work conducted in each Protective Association and Detection Unit. In the Camden District, a District Ranger was employed who devoted his entire attention to protection activities in each association in the district. The services of the District Ranger in the Camden District greatly facilitated the fire control program of the seven protective associations in that district.

Training Meetings: In order to maintain interest in cooperative assistance in fire fighting and to increase the efficiency of organized fire fighting each association held two or more training meetings during the year.

These meetings give the Ranger, Wardens, Towermen and crew members an opportunity to discuss and perfect fire control organization and work of the association. The District Forester, Ranger and Wardens were given an opportunity to train crew members in effective methods of fire fighting. Closer cooperation between crews, association rangers and wardens was a major accomplishment of these training meetings.

TABLE NO. 3
N. Y. A. Assistants
County Rangers' Offices

| <i>County</i> | <i>No. Employed</i> | <i>Total Days Worked</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Aiken County | 2 | 232 |
| Barnwell County | 2 | 186 |
| Charleston County | 4 | 321 |
| Chester County | 3 | 276 |
| Colleton County | 4 | 193 |
| Darlington County | -- | ----- |
| Dillon County | 2 | 180 |
| Dorchester County | 1 | 93 |
| Fairfield County | 2 | 260 |
| Florence County | -- | ----- |
| Georgetown County | 2 | 28 |
| Greenville County | 3 | 231 |
| Kershaw County | 2 | 48 |
| Lancaster County | 2 | 182 |
| Lee County | 4 | 231 |
| Lexington County | -- | ----- |
| Marion County | 1 | 67 |
| Marlboro County | -- | ----- |
| Orangeburg County | 3 | 153 |
| Richland County | 1 | 66 |
| Spartanburg County | 3 | 154 |
| Sumter County | 2 | 233 |
| Totals | 43 | 3,134 |

Educational Activities: The importance of educational work in any fire control program in South Carolina cannot be emphasized too greatly. The general public to a large extent must be convinced that there is a definite need for widespread fire protection. By making the public aware of the benefits to be derived, it is possible to create a real incentive for fire prevention. This all means in the final analysis, less fires, less timberland burned and more opportunities for earning a better living.

In order to carry out the above, the State Forest Service must assume the leadership. Educational or informational programs

must be planned in detail and supervision must be given the work to make sure all informational or educational material on fire prevention is being put across to the public in the most effective manner.

The responsibility for conducting educational programs within associations rests with the district forester, ranger, wardens and towermen. It is through their efforts that each activity is given widespread use.

During the year, personnel of the protective associations carried on educational work by means of personal contacts, talks, fire prevention contests in schools, newspaper articles, forestry motion pictures, radio programs, exhibits and by the distribution of fire prevention literature and posters.

Horry County continued its educational program on fire prevention and suppression. The county ranger, a technically trained forester, also used the above mentioned educational methods in his fire prevention program. This particular program is designed to ultimately bring about a county-wide system of fire control.

Law Enforcement: All fires are investigated by the ranger or warden to determine the cause and person responsible. Persons ascertained as being responsible for starting fires are not prosecuted unless sufficient evidence has been secured to insure a conviction. A special effort is made to stress strict adherence to the State Fire Law.

This phase of fire prevention work assumed new importance during the past year. An amendment to the State Fire Law enabled local magistrates to handle first offense violations. This gave association rangers an opportunity to settle all cases quickly before they were allowed to "grow cold". It has been found generally that the longer cases of this sort are held up, the less chance there is for conviction.

Association rangers and wardens were successful in obtaining 383 prosecutions and 366 convictions of persons found guilty of fire law violations during the year. It, of course, must be realized that there were many instances where sufficient evidence could not be obtained and prosecution was not carried out. Local magistrates were most cooperative in handling cases.

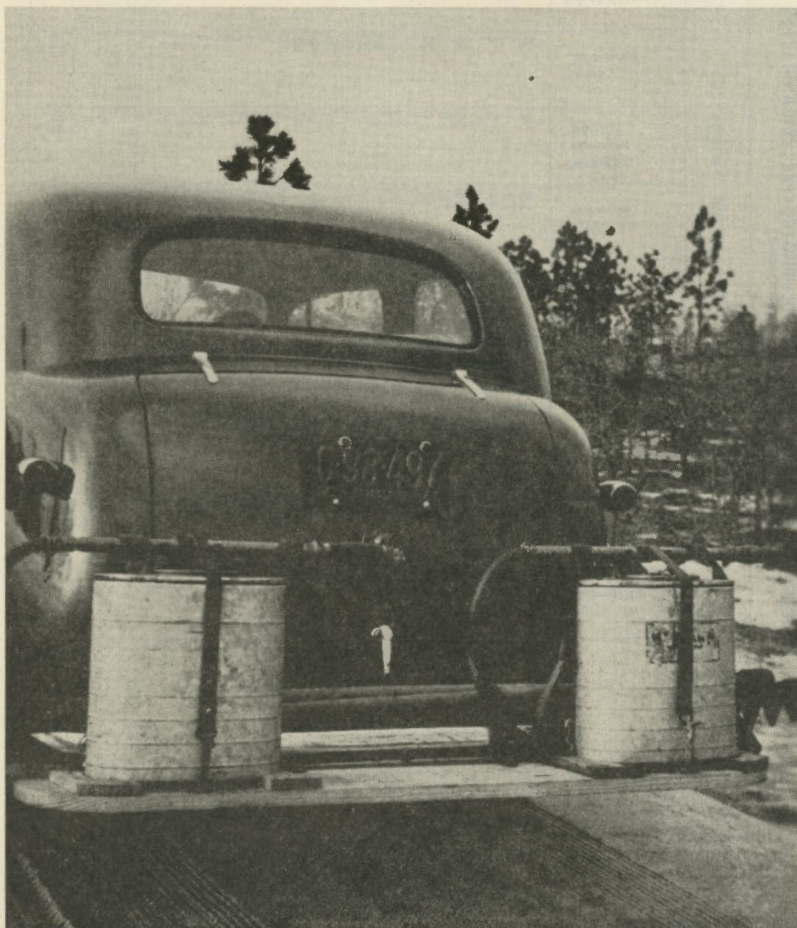
TABLE NO. 4—EDUCATIONAL WORK—PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION
FISCAL YEAR 1940-41

| | Rangers and Wardens | | | | | | | | | | | Towermen | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Visits to Sawmills | Brush Burning Inspections | Notices Posted | Literature Distributed | People Interviewed | Talks at Schools | Forestry Picture Shows | News Releases | Educational Co-tests | Fire Law Prosecutions | Fire Law Convictions | Number of Visitors | Literature Distributed |
| Horry County Ed. Project* | .... | .... | .... | 6,800 | 997 | 122 | *7 | 28 | *122 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Aiken County | 40 | 427 | 703 | 790 | 1,879 | 176 | 3 | 7 | 51 | 11 | 11 | 1,515 | .... |
| Barnwell County | 122 | 826 | 374 | 2,134 | 2,542 | 202 | 3 | 6 | 57 | 5 | 5 | 4,712 | .... |
| Charleston County | 68 | 128 | 346 | 1,146 | 3,551 | 121 | 17 | .... | 63 | 3 | 3 | 712 | .... |
| Chester County | 14 | 71 | 330 | 891 | 2,935 | 80 | 13 | 38 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 2,989 | .... |
| Colleton County | 89 | 226 | 281 | 1,550 | 2,378 | 144 | 6 | .... | 67 | 15 | 15 | 1,221 | .... |
| Darlington County | .... | 119 | 480 | 1,030 | 1,558 | 60 | 5 | 25 | 32 | 19 | 18 | 1,131 | .... |
| Dillon County | 37 | 140 | 715 | 329 | 1,994 | 57 | 11 | 7 | 40 | 14 | 12 | 1,492 | 15 |
| Dorchester County | 10 | 196 | 454 | 981 | 628 | 90 | 22 | .... | 40 | 7 | 7 | 351 | .... |
| Fairfield County | 32 | 86 | 34 | 1,077 | 1,172 | 107 | 12 | 20 | 39 | 21 | 21 | 1,138 | .... |
| Florence County | 12 | 76 | 299 | 2,100 | 2,039 | 209 | 8 | 22 | 106 | 21 | 21 | 1,623 | 21 |
| Georgetown County | 20 | 34 | 221 | 2,175 | 794 | 25 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1,578 | 38 |
| Greenville County | 6 | 120 | 250 | 217 | 833 | 17 | 7 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 10,093 | 13 |
| Kershaw County | 12 | 155 | 171 | 1,492 | 1,995 | 130 | 15 | 16 | 34 | 44 | 42 | 1,937 | 15 |
| Lancaster County | 41 | 145 | 209 | 2,179 | 3,099 | 154 | 11 | 38 | 34 | 21 | 21 | 1,588 | .... |
| Lee County | 14 | 179 | 134 | 312 | 3,731 | 53 | 5 | 33 | 17 | 58 | 58 | 3,217 | 87 |
| Lexington County | 32 | 168 | 494 | 123 | 2,298 | 39 | 14 | 9 | 27 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... |
| Marion County | 10 | 63 | 246 | 2,837 | 1,170 | 41 | 11 | 14 | 39 | 22 | 15 | 1,563 | 41 |
| Marlboro County | 6 | 67 | 253 | 554 | 1,678 | 54 | 13 | 6 | 50 | 7 | 7 | .... | .... |
| Orangeburg County | 13 | 190 | 619 | 353 | 2,668 | 176 | 5 | 8 | 65 | 22 | 19 | 684 | 1 |
| Richland County | 33 | 93 | 129 | 1,917 | 3,200 | 105 | 19 | 24 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 5,745 | 117 |
| Spartanburg County | 63 | 353 | 2,486 | 3,285 | 3,245 | 202 | 15 | 20 | 38 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Sumter County | 75 | 790 | 478 | 1,704 | 3,159 | 135 | 13 | 22 | 40 | 37 | 35 | 2,118 | 1,650 |
| Estill Association | 178 | .... | 69 | 160 | 354 | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 200 | .... |
| Hardeeville Association | 13 | 12 | 100 | 160 | 245 | 2 | 3 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 232 | .... |
| Jasper Association | 7 | 4 | 100 | 160 | 971 | 3 | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 294 | .... |
| Meade-Wampee Association | 12 | .... | 2 | 2 | 316 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 593 | .... |
| 11 Detection Units | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,252 | .... |
| Totals | 959 | 4,668 | 9,977 | 36,458 | 51,429 | 2,486 | 249 | 374 | 1,037 | 383 | 366 | 47,978 | 1,998 |

*Includes Meade-Wampee Association.

There is a definite need for more strict law enforcement of cases where fires started are of an incendiary nature. A total of 21.7 per cent of all fires that occurred in South Carolina during the year were of incendiary origin.

Burning Permit Law: Burning permit laws were enacted in Orangeburg and Greenville counties. This law requires that all persons desiring to burn brush, old fields, ditch banks, etc., between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of May of each year, must secure a permit from the County Ranger or one



The rangers, wardens and fire crews are equipped with knapsack water pumps, cutter rakes and fire swatters for fire fighting

of his representatives before any burning is done. All persons receiving permits are instructed as to precautions to be observed while burning. Permits can be withheld should existing fire conditions warrant such action. A total of 1,520 burning permits were issued in Orangeburg County and 807 permits were issued in Greenville County during the specified period. Only 2 permit fires escaped into woodlands where a burning permit had been previously secured. All other burning permit fires were kept strictly under control by the permittee.

The respective county protective organization rangers and wardens were aided considerably in that they knew where burning permits had been issued, thus obviating the necessity of investigation of such fires when observed or reported to them by their towermen.

Aiken County, during the 1941 session of the Legislature, adopted a Burning Permit Law for the County. This law will be put into effect during the fiscal year 1941-42.

A general summary of educational activities of the protective organizations is given in the table "Educational Work—Protective Organizations." Details as to Contests, Literature and other educational work of the State Forest Service can be found in the "Public Relations" section of this report.

Fire Control Improvements

Lookout Tower Units: There are 82 primary towers and two secondary towers in South Carolina within cooperative forest protection units. Two of the primary towers are privately owned. Each primary tower is a part of a subsistence tower unit which includes a tower, dwelling, barn, chicken house, smokehouse, well, fence and latrine. Each unit is operated and maintained by a towerman who lives at the tower for the twelve month period. He has from two to nine acres of land which he may farm.

A total of three towers were constructed during the year. These towers are located as follows: The Mont Clare tower near Mont Clare in Darlington County, the Holly Hill Tower near Holly Hill and the Way Tower near Bouchetts Cross Roads in Orangeburg County.

TABLE NO. 5—MAJOR PROTECTION IMPROVEMENTS BY COUNTIES
1940-41

| County | Telephone Line Const. Miles | Towers Const. No. | Tower Site Bldgs. Const. No. | Truck Trails Const. Miles |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Aiken County ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Barnwell County | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Charleston County | 17.5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Colleton County ..... | .... | .... | .... | 11.6 |
| Darlington County | 43.0 | 1 | 6 | .... |
| Florence County | 1.5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Georgetown County ..... | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| Kershaw County | * 6.0 | .... | 5 | .... |
| Lancaster County | 50.2 | .... | 5 | .... |
| Orangeburg County ..... | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Richland County | 11.0 | .... | 3 | .... |
| Sumter County | * 20.6 | .... | .... | .... |
| Meade-Wampee Association | 25.0 | .... | .... | 2 |
| Oakley Det. Unit | * 8.0 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 183.3 | 3 | 19 | 20.6 |

*Telephone Line Relocation.

Tower unit buildings were completed at the Hartsville and Mont Clare towersites in Darlington County, the Johns Island towersite in Charleston County, the Neeses and Holly Hill towersites in Orangeburg County and the Riverside and Primus towersites in Lancaster County. One additional tower unit is under construction at the present time. All construction work on tower units has been done through CCC cooperation.

As in past years the State Forest Service sponsored a tower site beautification contest for all tower units. Each tower unit was scored on a basis of accomplishments during the year in improving the appearance and use of tower grounds and fields. The Ketchall tower unit in Sumter County was adjudged winner of the contest for the year.

Tower facilities were maintained and improved where necessary. Tower maps were installed in all towers where old maps had become faded and difficult to read.

Ten towerhouses were repainted and repair work was done on all buildings where necessary during the year. All tower dwellings in the future when repainted will be painted white with a dark green trim. Tower cabs in 16 towers were ceiled so as to make them more comfortable for the towermen. Five towerhouses were wired for electricity.

Telephone Lines: Through CCC cooperation, 183.3 miles of metallic circuit telephone lines were constructed in county protective associations. To date there are 2,027.8 miles of State Forest Service telephone lines in use in the State in connection

with organized fire control work. These telephone lines serve to connect lookout towers with the rangers and wardens of the various protective associations for the purpose of reporting woods fires.

Telephone line maintenance work was done by the rangers, wardens and towermen of each protection unit. Practically every State Forest Service telephone line in the Walterboro District was put out of commission during the severe storm of August 1940. It was necessary to reconstruct many miles of line in this district. This job was completed, however, by CCC crews and association personnel before very dry conditions existed. Much improvement was made in telephone connections both at towers through switch boards and local central stations in the State.

Telephone lines were maintained in all districts by association personnel. A total of 34 miles of telephone lines were re-located for better connections.

With the exception of a few temporary interruptions, telephone communication was maintained to a high degree of efficiency.

Truck Trails: For assistance in fire control, the CCC constructed 20.6 miles of truck trails. These roads were built into large and comparatively inaccessible timbered areas. Should fires occur in these areas, little time will be lost in getting fire crews to the fire over the truck trails provided.

A list of fire protection improvements by counties as constructed by CCC forces during the fiscal year 1940-41 is given. Shown also is protection improvement inventory giving estimated values.

Equipment: Hand tools were used exclusively for fighting fires in each protection association.

Following is listed fire fighting equipment by districts, also an equipment inventory of all protection equipment with estimated values.

TABLE NO. 6
TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

| Items | Aiken | Camden | Florence | Spartanburg | Walterboro | Total |
|---------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------------|------------|-------|
| Rakes | 686 | 547 | 286 | 261 | 213 | 1,993 |
| Bush Hooks | 149 | 179 | 45 | 81 | 33 | 492 |
| Fire Swatters | 432 | 312 | 326 | 28 | 186 | 1,284 |
| Pumps: | | | | | | |
| 85-G | 297 | 193 | 266 | 95 | 154 | 1,005 |
| 90-G | 73 | 134 | 34 | 6 | 31 | 278 |
| Axes | | 13 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 34 |
| Shovels | | 19 | 11 | 8 | ... | 38 |

IMPROVEMENT INVENTORY

| | Value | Total Value |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 80 Tower Units | \$ 400,000.00 | |
| 2027.8 Miles Telephone Lines | 202,780.00 | |
| 1166.9 Miles Truck Trails | 2,916,500.00 | \$3,519,280.00 |

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 4,818 Pieces Fire Equipment | \$ 13,362.50 | |
| 2 Tractors | 5,165.00 | |
| 1 Truck | 900.00 | |
| 1 Trailer | 492.00 | |
| 3 Plows | 800.00 | \$20,719.50 |
| | | \$3,539,999.50 |

Fire Danger Rating Stations: The Appalachian Forest Experiment Station allowed the State Forest Service the use of two fire danger meters for determining the daily extent of forest fire danger. These stations were located at the Rosemary Tower in Sumter County and Lee-Matthews Tower in Florence County. A third fire danger meter was placed by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. at the Sampit Tower in Georgetown County. These meters proved to be of considerable value to association personnel in planning fire suppression organization and work.

Radio Station WFIG, Sumter, S. C. cooperated with the Sumter County Forest Protective Association by broadcasting at 1:00 p. m. daily local forest fire danger, giving the class fire day along with a brief explanation of the degree of fire hazard and the associations recommendations as to precautions necessary.

Fire Breaks

As in past years, the State Forest Service cooperated with landowners in the construction and maintenance of fire breaks. A large number of the requests were received for plowing that could not be met due, in part, to the short period during which plowing can be done and be of maximum value to the landowner.

Fire break plowing began in October 1940 and continued until the early part of March. Two tractor plow outfits were operated during this period. It became necessary to rent a third tractor to complete scheduled plowing during the latter part of February and March. A total of 2,019.6 miles of fire breaks were constructed and maintained in 17 counties.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company constructed and maintained 1,000 miles of fire breaks in their Georgetown unit and 799 miles in their Charleston unit. The Southern Kraft Corporation constructed and maintained 330 miles of fire breaks on their property in the coastal section of the State. A total of 2,129 miles of fire breaks were plowed by these companies.

TABLE NO. 7
FIRE-BREAKS CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED WITH STATE OWNED EQUIPMENT
1940-41

| County | Number Landowners Cooperating | Tractor Miles Plowed | | Total Tractor Miles |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | | Maintenance | Construction | |
| Aiken | 17 | 172.3 | 38.3 | 210.6 |
| Beaufort | 2 | 102.5 | 17.7 | 120.2 |
| Calhoun | 2 | 20.7 | 6.7 | 27.4 |
| Chesterfield | 2 | 140.3 | ... | 140.3 |
| Colleton | 17 | 174.4 | 139.5 | 313.9 |
| Darlington | 7 | 26.6 | 23.6 | 50.2 |
| Dillon | 26 | 40.9 | 24.0 | 64.9 |
| Dorchester | 5 | 291.7 | 11.4 | 303.1 |
| Florence | 26 | 66.1 | 41.4 | 107.5 |
| Georgetown | 5 | 126.5 | 56.5 | 183.0 |
| Hampton | 1 | 71.8 | ... | 71.8 |
| Horry | 5 | 29.0 | 42.5 | 71.5 |
| Marion | 1 | ... | 36.7 | 36.7 |
| Marlboro | 1 | 93.4 | ... | 93.4 |
| Orangeburg | 1 | ... | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| Sumter | 1 | 5.2 | ... | 5.2 |
| Williamsburg | 3 | 181.3 | 23.7 | 205.0 |
| Totals | 122 | 1542.7 | 477.0 | 2019.7 |

National Forests—Protection

The U. S. Forest Service now has a total of 556,532 acres of forest land in its two National Forests in South Carolina. These Forests, the Francis Marion and the Sumter are located in the Coastal and Piedmont sections of the State respectively.

Where national forest land lies within counties having county-wide forest protective associations, cooperative agreements are maintained with the U. S. Forest Service. These agreements cover cooperative forest fire reporting and fire suppression work between the two agencies for National Forest and county protected areas. Agreements are maintained with the U. S. For-

est Service covering lands in Charleston, Fairfield and Chester Counties.

The acreage and location of National Forest Areas by Forest Divisions and counties in South Carolina follow.

Table No. 8
Sumter National Forest

Enoree Division

| <i>County</i> | <i>Acres</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Chester | 10,960 |
| Fairfield | 12,147 |
| Laurens | 20,071 |
| Newberry | 53,629 |
| Union | 52,041 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total Enoree Division | 148,848 |

Long Cane Division

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Abbeville | 19,997 |
| Edgefield | 27,719 |
| Greenwood | 10,452 |
| McCormick | 47,307 |
| Saluda | 4,253 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total Long Cane Division | 109,728 |

General Pickens Division

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Oconee | 54,420 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total General Pickens Division | 54,420 |
| Total Sumter National Forest | 312,996 |

Francis Marion National Forest

| <i>County</i> | <i>Acres</i> |
|---|--------------|
| Berkeley | 185,050 |
| Charleston | 58,486 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total Francis Marion National Forest | 243,536 |
| Total S. C. National Forests | 556,532 |

The total National Forest area, added to the areas in the various Forest Protective Associations and the Sand Hills State Forest, make a total of 7,212,440 acres of forest land in South Carolina receiving protection.

Proposed Protection

Pickens County passed a county-wide forest fire control bill during the 1940 session of the General Assembly. Seven other counties expressed considerable interest in securing county-wide fire protection. Clarendon County introduced a fire control bill in the General Assembly but the bill was not enacted. Counties showing interest in county-wide fire control during the year are listed below:

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Pickens | Allendale |
| Clarendon | Chesterfield |
| Union | Hampton |
| Horry | York |

Exceptionally Dry Year

Fire statistics as shown in this report do not include figures for areas under extensive protection as accurate data is not available where only cooperative detection service was rendered landowners. All fires on detection units were handled entirely by landowners.

Fire weather conditions during the year were particularly severe. There was a deficiency in rainfall during every month of the year with the exception of August, November and March. The driest months were September, January, February, May and the first part of June. The month of May was the driest on record for the State according to the U. S. Weather Bureau. These conditions accompanied by high winds and warm weather, especially during the spring months, caused fires to spread very rapidly and as a result, extensive areas were burned in numerous sections of the State. All forest protective associations were able to maintain an excellent record through the fall and winter months up to February. After this period, fires were increasingly numerous and difficult to suppress. Often times there were more fires burning in a county at one time than association

forces were able to handle effectively before considerable areas were burned.

Personnel of the various associations were subjected to long hours of fire suppression and patrol duty which at times meant continuous work day and night. For the most part all personnel carried out their work in an efficient manner. Each man deserves a great deal of credit for his efforts to reduce fire losses in his area.

Forest Fire Statistics

On all intensive protected areas, a total of 5,067 fires occurred which burned a total of 152,069.9 acres out of a total of 6,670,918 acres receiving cooperative fire protection. This means that the total burned area amounted to 2.279 per cent of the total area under protection. The average area burned, per fire, amounted to 30.0 acres.

Spartanburg, Marlboro, Lexington and Dorchester Counties were not organized for protection during the first half of the 12 month period.

Despite weather conditions, and the fact that for the worst fire period of the year the area under protection exceeded by 994,351 acres, the area protected during the fiscal year 1939-40, the record established was fairly good. In fact the record maintained was better than for the previous year, there being a smaller number of fires and less area burned than during 1939-40. The average area burned per fire remained about the same.

When considering all counties under protection for the full twelve month period, the Chester County Protective Association maintained the lowest per cent, .45 per cent of its area burned. The Barnwell County Forest Protective Association had the smallest area burned, 6.8 acres per fire. The Richland County Protective Association had the largest number of fires and the highest percentage of protected area (4.98 per cent) burned. The Georgetown County Protective Association had the largest average acreage burned per fire.

TABLE NO. 9—SUMMARY OF REPORTED FIRES FOR PROTECTED AREAS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—FISCAL YEAR 1940-41

| Unit | Area Protected (Acres) | No. Fires | Area Burned (Acres) | Area Burned (Percent) | Average Area Per Fire (Acres) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| A.—INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS* | | | | | |
| Aiken County | 477,640 | 323 | 9,005.0 | 1.885 | 27.9 |
| Barnwell County | 166,626 | 180 | 1,228.1 | .737 | 6.8 |
| Charleston County | 431,110 | 201 | 5,531.0 | 1.283 | 27.5 |
| Chester County | 173,971 | 114 | 787.8 | .453 | 6.9 |
| Colleton County | 587,629 | 352 | 10,376.7 | 1.766 | 29.5 |
| Darlington County | 233,681 | 191 | 3,742.9 | 1.602 | 19.6 |
| Dillon County | 201,032 | 256 | 5,229.5 | 2.601 | 20.4 |
| Dorchester County | 330,617 | 218 | 6,154.9 | 1.862 | 28.2 |
| Fairfield County | 304,321 | 204 | 1,723.4 | .566 | 8.5 |
| Florence County | 301,205 | 382 | 12,502.0 | 4.151 | 32.7 |
| Georgetown County | 499,614 | 182 | 10,578.8 | 2.117 | 58.1 |
| Greenville County | 263,444 | 179 | 9,708.5 | 3.690 | 54.2 |
| Kershaw County | 271,106 | 343 | 6,649.4 | 2.453 | 19.4 |
| Lancaster County | 206,158 | 150 | 1,540.8 | .747 | 10.3 |
| Lee County | 135,375 | 186 | 4,345.2 | 3.200 | 23.4 |
| Lexington County | 346,223 | 46 | 5,216.8 | 1.506 | 113.4 |
| Marion County | 264,701 | 230 | 5,886.0 | 2.224 | 25.6 |
| Marlboro County | 199,728 | 130 | 9,435.2 | 4.724 | 72.6 |
| Orangeburg County | 424,323 | 227 | 10,625.5 | 2.500 | 46.8 |
| Richland County | 301,720 | 462 | 15,038.1 | 4.984 | 32.6 |
| Spartanburg County | 179,101 | 158 | 1,061.3 | .593 | 6.7 |
| Sumter County | 244,356 | 308 | 5,823.5 | 2.383 | 18.9 |
| Total | 6,543,681 | 5,022 | 142,190.4 | 2.328 | 28.5 |
| Private Associations: | | | | | |
| Estill | 19,022 | 15 | 1,797.0 | 9.457 | 119.8 |
| Hardeeville | 29,300 | 5 | 221.5 | .797 | 44.3 |
| Jasper | 27,448 | 14 | 1,001.0 | 3.847 | 71.5 |
| Meade-Wampee | 51,467 | 11 | 6,858.0 | 13.325 | 623.5 |
| Total | 127,237 | 45 | 9,877.5 | 7.763 | 219.5 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,670,918 | 5,067 | 152,067.9 | 2.279 | 30.0 |
| Sand Hills State Forest | 85,000 | 81 | 3,671.0 | 4.318 | 45.3 |
| B.—EXTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS | | | | | |
| Estill Detec. Unit | 16,294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cooke Detec. Unit | 12,970 | 3 | 1,215.0 | 9.369 | 405.0 |
| Cooper Detec. Unit | 6,000 | 5 | 57.0 | 0.950 | 11.4 |
| Earle Detec. Unit | 15,700 | 2 | 90.0 | 0.573 | 45.0 |
| Lanes Detec. Unit | 9,000 | 2 | 14.0 | 0.156 | 7.0 |
| Loris Detec. Unit | 6,556 | 4 | 1,400.0 | 21.354 | 350.0 |
| New Zion Detec. Unit | 30,000 | 22 | 2,783.0 | 9.277 | 126.5 |
| Oakley Detec. Unit | 19,672 | 14 | 1,445.0 | 7.345 | 103.2 |
| Okeetee Detec. Unit | 54,000 | 3 | 200.0 | 0.370 | 66.7 |
| Scotia Detec. Unit | 32,160 | 4 | 955.0 | 3.857 | 277.3 |
| 1st Clarendon Unit | 10,439 | 7 | 3,227.0 | 30.913 | 461.0 |
| Total | 212,791 | 66 | 11,386.0 | 5.358 | 172.5 |

*Marlboro, Lexington, Dorchester and Spartanburg Counties operated as an Organization for a period of six months beginning January 1, 1941.

The Hardeeville Protective Association had the smallest number of fires of the private protective associations. The Hardeeville Protective Association also had the smallest acreage burned per fire and the smallest percentage of woodland burned. The largest number of fires occurred in the Estill Protective Association and the highest percentage burned occurred on the Meade-Wampee Association.

The Richland County Forest Protective Association was confronted with more serious fire conditions than any other association. The construction of Fort Jackson, development of the Fort area, and army maneuvers over practically the entire county resulted in increased fire occurrence and area burned. Quite a number of fires started on the Fort area and gained such proportion that by the time they reached the edge of the reservation, control was exceedingly difficult.

The Greenville County Forest Protective Association suffered its worst fire loss when a number of fires of incendiary origin were started in the upper part of the county. Thousands of acres of timber land was burned over during one week of severe fire weather. Fire crews finally succeeded in suppressing the fires after several days and nights of continuous work.

Causes of Fires

Only 0.2 per cent of all fires were caused by lightning while all others or 99.8 per cent were man caused. The largest number or 37.5 per cent of all fires was attributed to smokers. Fires of smoker, incendiary and debris burning origin caused 77.4 per cent of all fires. As indicated, human carelessness and incendiarism accounts for over 99 per cent of the forest fire problems in South Carolina. It is towards these causes that effort should primarily be concentrated in reducing fire loss.

Recommendations

It is recognized by the State Forest Service that the main objectives to be accomplished in the State's fire control program includes:

1. Increased informational and educational efforts to create more interest in and recognition of the value of the forest resources of the State.
2. Increase in efficiency of fire control work on currently protected areas.
3. Expansion of areas under protection to include all woodland areas of the State.

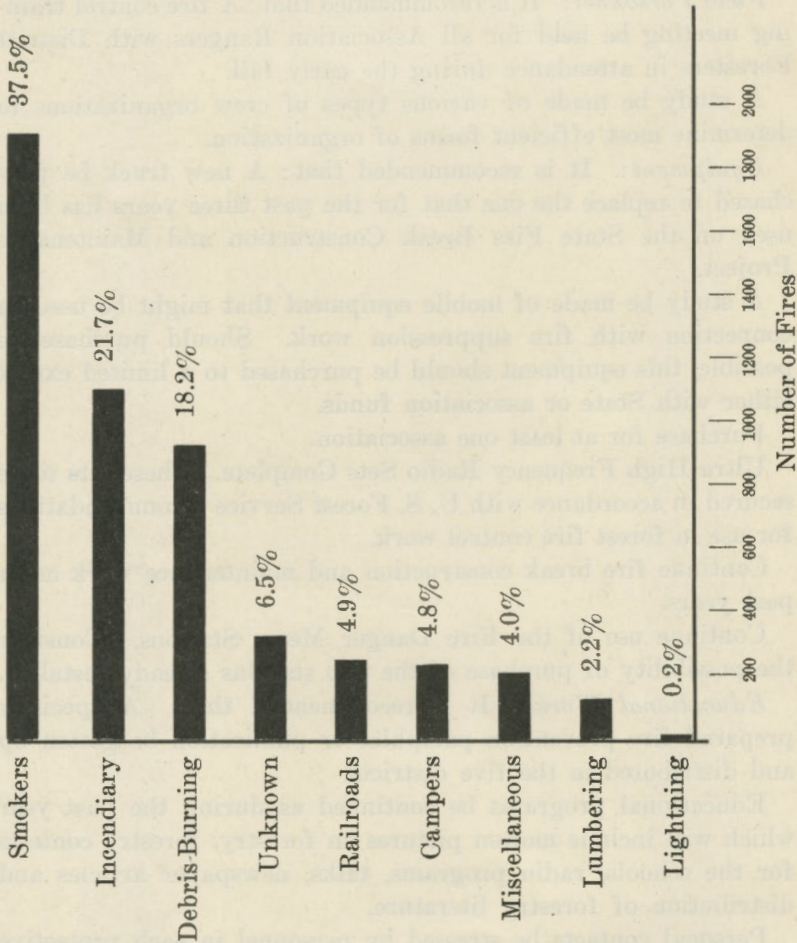
These three jobs can essentially be accomplished by:

1. Increase fire control funds to meet existing organization requirements and needs.
2. Place emphasis on organization training in fire control work.

CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Intensive Protection Areas

July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941



3. Make available State and Federal funds as it becomes necessary to match money appropriated by counties enacting legislation for county-wide cooperative fire control programs.

General Recommendations: Complete fire control improvements such as fire towers and telephone lines planned for counties now having protective associations.

Cooperate with Federal and Local Defense organizations in rendering assistance to the National Defense Program. Gain

cooperation of armies to be engaged in maneuvers in counties of the Camden District in preventing and suppressing woods fires.

Field Personnel: It is recommended that: A fire control training meeting be held for all Association Rangers with District Foresters in attendance during the early fall.

A study be made of various types of crew organizations to determine most efficient forms of organization.

Equipment: It is recommended that: A new truck be purchased to replace the one that for the past three years has been used on the State Fire Break Construction and Maintenance Project.

A study be made of mobile equipment that might be used in connection with fire suppression work. Should purchase be possible, this equipment should be purchased to a limited extent either with State or association funds.

Purchase for at least one association.

Ultra High Frequency Radio Sets Complete. These sets to be secured in accordance with U. S. Forest Service recommendations for use in forest fire control work.

Continue fire break construction and maintenance work as in past years.

Continue use of the Fire Danger Meter Stations. Consider the possibility of purchase of the two stations already installed.

Educational Work: It is recommended that: A specially prepared fire prevention pamphlet or publication be gotten up and distributed in the five districts.

Educational programs be continued as during the past year which will include motion pictures on forestry, forestry contests for the schools, radio programs, talks, newspaper articles and distribution of forestry literature.

Personal contacts be stressed by personnel in each protective association.

Law enforcement work be continued on a large scale with particular reference to incendiaries.

County line signs as already approved for County Forest Protective Associations be constructed and placed in counties by protection personnel.

The following tables show detailed forest fire statistics for intensive protection areas for the fiscal year 1940-41.

TABLE NO. 10—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CLASS—FISCAL YEAR 1940-41—(INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS ONLY)

| | Class A Under 1-4 Ac. | | Class B 1-4-10 Ac. | | Class C 11-100 Ac. | | Class D 101-500 Ac. | | Class E Over 500 Ac. | | Total Number | Percent of Total Number |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | |
| Aiken County | 34 | 9.66 | 192 | 6.31 | 81 | 5.69 | 14 | 6.76 | 2 | 4.54 | 323 | 6.38 |
| Barnwell County | 6 | 1.70 | 147 | 4.84 | 27 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 | 3.55 |
| Charleston County | 12 | 3.41 | 94 | 3.09 | 85 | 5.97 | 10 | 4.83 | ..... | ..... | 201 | 3.97 |
| Chester County | 3 | .85 | 97 | 3.19 | 14 | .98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 | 2.25 |
| Colleton County | 12 | 3.41 | 203 | 6.68 | 118 | 8.29 | 16 | 7.73 | 3 | 6.82 | 352 | 7.00 |
| Darlington County | 10 | 2.84 | 113 | 3.88 | 55 | 3.86 | 8 | 3.86 | ..... | ..... | 191 | 3.77 |
| Dillon County | 49 | 13.92 | 138 | 4.54 | 63 | 4.42 | 4 | 1.93 | 2 | 4.55 | 256 | 5.05 |
| Dorchester County | 4 | 1.14 | 125 | 4.11 | 80 | 5.62 | 9 | 4.35 | ..... | ..... | 213 | 4.30 |
| Fairfield County | 22 | 6.25 | 147 | 4.84 | 33 | 2.32 | 2 | .97 | ..... | ..... | 204 | 4.03 |
| Florence County | 14 | 3.98 | 200 | 6.58 | 137 | 9.62 | 29 | 14.00 | 2 | 4.55 | 382 | 7.54 |
| Georgetown County | 19 | 5.40 | 81 | 2.66 | 64 | 4.48 | 12 | 5.80 | 2 | 13.64 | 182 | 3.59 |
| Greenville County | 22 | 6.25 | 123 | 4.21 | 14 | .98 | 10 | 4.83 | 3 | 11.36 | 179 | 3.53 |
| Kershaw County | 40 | 11.36 | 223 | 7.34 | 70 | 4.92 | 7 | 3.38 | 2 | 6.82 | 343 | 6.77 |
| Lancaster County | 16 | 4.55 | 103 | 3.39 | 29 | 2.04 | 2 | .97 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 2.98 |
| Lee County | 10 | 2.84 | 107 | 3.52 | 60 | 4.21 | 3 | 3.87 | ..... | ..... | 186 | 3.67 |
| Lexington County ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | .72 | 19 | 1.33 | 3 | 1.45 | 2 | 4.54 | 46 | .91 |
| Marion County | 18 | 5.11 | 164 | 5.39 | 41 | 2.88 | 5 | 2.42 | 2 | 4.54 | 230 | 4.54 |
| Marlboro County | 1 | .29 | 59 | 1.94 | 52 | 3.65 | 15 | 7.25 | 6 | 6.82 | 130 | 2.57 |
| Orangeburg County | 6 | 1.71 | 123 | 4.05 | 76 | 5.34 | 16 | 7.73 | 6 | 13.64 | 227 | 4.48 |
| Richland County | 44 | 12.50 | 233 | 7.66 | 158 | 11.10 | 23 | 11.11 | 4 | 9.09 | 402 | 9.12 |
| Spartanburg County | 8 | 2.27 | 127 | 4.18 | 22 | 1.54 | 1 | .48 | ..... | ..... | 158 | 3.12 |
| Sumter County | 1 | .28 | 187 | 6.15 | 113 | 7.94 | 7 | 3.38 | ..... | ..... | 308 | 6.08 |
| Estill Association ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | .30 | 3 | .21 | 1 | .48 | 2 | 4.55 | 15 | .30 |
| 1st Clarendon Asso. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hardeeville Association ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | .07 | 3 | .21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | .10 |
| Jasper Association ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | .13 | 7 | .49 | 2 | 1.45 | ..... | ..... | 14 | .28 |
| Meade-Wampee Association | 1 | .28 | 7 | .23 | ..... | ..... | 3 | .97 | 1 | 2.27 | 11 | .22 |
| Totals | 352 | 100.0 | 3,040 | 100.0 | 1,424 | 100.0 | 207 | 100.0 | 44 | 100.0 | 5,067 | 100.0 |
| Sand Hills State Forest | 2 | ..... | 38 | ..... | 31 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 81 | ..... |

TABLE NO. 11—CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSE—FISCAL YEAR 1940-41
(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

| Cause | Number of Fires | Percent Total Number | Area Burned (Acres) | Average Area Per Fire (Acres) |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lightning | 12 | 0.2 | 1,155.6 | 96.3 |
| Railroads | 250 | 4.9 | 3,451.9 | 13.8 |
| Campers | 241 | 4.8 | 3,838.2 | 36.7 |
| Smokers | 1,901 | 37.5 | 32,333.9 | 17.0 |
| Debris Burning | 921 | 18.2 | 27,883.2 | 30.3 |
| Incendiary | 1,098 | 21.7 | 44,317.0 | 40.4 |
| Lumbering | 112 | 2.2 | 6,586.1 | 58.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 203 | 4.0 | 8,990.3 | 44.2 |
| Unknown | 329 | 6.5 | 18,511.7 | 56.3 |
| Totals | 5,067 | 100.0 | 152,067.9 | 30.0 |

TABLE NO. 12—SUMMARY OF AVERAGE FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD OF FIRES
BY CAUSES (PERCENT)

(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

| Fiscal Year | Lightning | Smokers | Debris Burning | Incendiary | Unknown | Miscellaneous | Campers | Railroads | Lumbering |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|----------------|------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1936-1937 | 0.7 | 27.0 | 21.5 | 17.0 | 19.9 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.0 |
| 1937-1938 | 0.3 | 32.0 | 21.0 | 19.2 | 14.6 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| 1938-1939 | 0.3 | 33.7 | 18.7 | 21.0 | 9.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| 1939-1940 | 0.3 | 35.8 | 18.8 | 23.2 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 1.3 |
| 1940-1941 | 0.2 | 37.5 | 18.2 | 21.7 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 2.2 |
| Totals | .4 | 33.2 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 1.7 |

TABLE NO. 13—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY MONTHS—JULY 1, 1940—JUNE 30, 1941
(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

| Month | Number of Fires | Percent of Total Number | Area Burned (Acres) | Average Area Per Fire (Acres) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| July | 89 | 1.76 | 1,188.9 | 13.4 |
| August | 30 | .59 | 240.3 | 8.0 |
| September | 62 | 1.22 | 535.1 | 8.6 |
| October | 248 | 4.89 | 3,227.9 | 13.0 |
| November | 201 | 3.96 | 3,180.5 | 15.8 |
| December | 173 | 3.41 | 1,889.2 | 10.9 |
| January | 660 | 13.02 | 15,999.7 | 24.2 |
| February | 1,209 | 23.88 | 50,232.8 | 41.5 |
| March | 1,035 | 20.43 | 23,457.5 | 22.7 |
| April | 658 | 12.99 | 37,720.3 | 57.3 |
| May | 587 | 11.58 | 11,633.7 | 19.9 |
| June | 115 | 2.27 | 2,762.0 | 24.0 |
| Total | 5,067 | 100.0 | 152,067.9 | 30.0 |

TABLE NO. 14—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CAUSES—FISCAL YEAR 1940-1941
(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

| Unit | Lightning | | Railroads | | Campers | | Smokers | | Debris Burning | | Incendiary | | Lumbering | | Miscellaneous | | Unknown | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area |
| Aiken County | 2 | 4.2 | 8 | 74.7 | 18 | 429.9 | 175 | 3,245.2 | 48 | 2,511.7 | 38 | 2,188.0 | 7 | 142.3 | 25 | 402.5 | 2 | 6.5 |
| Barnwell County | .. | .. | 10 | 70.8 | .. | .. | 157 | 998.2 | 11 | 152.1 | 1 | 5.2 | .. | 1.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Charleston County | .. | .. | 1 | 14.0 | 4 | 264.0 | 58 | 720.6 | 22 | 1,285.5 | 94 | 2,328.9 | .. | .. | 4 | 67.0 | 18 | 851.0 |
| Chester County | .. | .. | 22 | 78.3 | 3 | 15.0 | 41 | 261.6 | 24 | 150.0 | 7 | 13.0 | 5 | 230.3 | 12 | 39.6 | .. | .. |
| Colleton County | .. | .. | 6 | 115.0 | 10 | 116.6 | 59 | 1,109.5 | 52 | 2,325.5 | 213 | 6,218.3 | 2 | 52.0 | 1 | 260.0 | 9 | 179.8 |
| Darlington County | 1 | 15.5 | 5 | 457.8 | 12 | 140.6 | 46 | 499.5 | 43 | 568.5 | 8 | 93.0 | 3 | 160.0 | 6 | 97.0 | 67 | 1,711.0 |
| Dillon County | 2 | 1,030.0 | 9 | 132.5 | 13 | 108.3 | 66 | 715.3 | 47 | 213.3 | 88 | 2,674.8 | 7 | 83.9 | 13 | 174.6 | 11 | 96.8 |
| Dorchester County | .. | .. | 4 | 60.0 | 5 | 455.0 | 58 | 1,129.2 | 72 | 2,070.5 | 19 | 233.7 | .. | .. | 10 | 164.0 | 50 | 2,042.5 |
| Fairfield County | 1 | .1 | 46 | 192.7 | 13 | 62.0 | 77 | 606.3 | 44 | 511.4 | 7 | 63.6 | 3 | 51.0 | 13 | 236.3 | .. | .. |
| Florence County | .. | .. | 4 | 66.6 | 13 | 277.1 | 66 | 1,607.5 | 59 | 1,265.2 | 157 | 5,497.8 | 10 | 721.0 | 7 | 117.7 | 66 | 2,949.1 |
| Georgetown County | 2 | 87.0 | 6 | 37.0 | 11 | 1,074.4 | 67 | 2,682.8 | 13 | 434.8 | 60 | 4,435.4 | 10 | 718.0 | 6 | 44.6 | 7 | 1,064.8 |
| Greenville County | .. | .. | 9 | 12.3 | 5 | 15.0 | 55 | 784.0 | 33 | 149.8 | 64 | 8,725.1 | 1 | 1.0 | 12 | 21.3 | .. | .. |
| Kershaw County | 2 | 8.7 | 37 | 705.7 | 23 | 130.8 | 199 | 2,251.6 | 48 | 2,035.1 | 20 | 512.5 | 8 | 19.0 | 6 | 986.0 | .. | .. |
| Lancaster County | 2 | 10.1 | 12 | 78.7 | 7 | 109.6 | 78 | 871.9 | 36 | 403.2 | 10 | 54.5 | 1 | 11.8 | 4 | 1.0 | .. | .. |
| Lee County | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 589.0 | 90 | 1,896.7 | 40 | 666.6 | 8 | 164.8 | 15 | 327.0 | 13 | 701.1 | .. | .. |
| Lexington County | .. | .. | 2 | 10.2 | 2 | 1,802.0 | 15 | 558.2 | 10 | 149.0 | 6 | 179.9 | .. | .. | 10 | 2,367.5 | 1 | 150.0 |
| Marion County | .. | .. | 8 | 39.5 | 10 | 76.1 | 59 | 1,601.9 | 47 | 537.5 | 70 | 2,836.6 | 1 | .1 | 4 | 46.0 | 31 | 748.3 |
| Marlboro County | .. | .. | 7 | 334.1 | 20 | 1,863.9 | 34 | 2,748.0 | 40 | 3,438.6 | 6 | 335.3 | .. | .. | 2 | 62.0 | 21 | 653.3 |
| Orangeburg County | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 461.4 | 53 | 861.5 | 70 | 5,743.3 | 63 | 2,044.8 | 5 | 231.5 | 8 | 493.0 | 18 | 790.0 |
| Richland County | .. | .. | 26 | 534.9 | 17 | 559.6 | 212 | 4,310.3 | 51 | 1,174.4 | 120 | 4,364.0 | 9 | 1,807.5 | 14 | 2,076.3 | 13 | 211.1 |
| Spartanburg County | .. | .. | 12 | 27.8 | 7 | 14.1 | 63 | 423.2 | 42 | 169.7 | 2 | 13.0 | 3 | 10.3 | 25 | 383.2 | 4 | 20.0 |
| Sumter County | .. | .. | 16 | 409.3 | 17 | 270.8 | 163 | 2,367.4 | 61 | 1,489.0 | 30 | 560.8 | 13 | 476.6 | 8 | 249.6 | .. | .. |
| Estill Association | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 15.0 | 4 | 251.0 | .. | .. | 6 | 1,526.0 | .. | .. | 1 | 5.0 |
| Hardeeville Association | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 21.5 | 1 | 100.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 100.0 |
| Jasper Association | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 38.0 | 3 | 87.5 | 6 | 771.0 | 1 | 15.0 | .. | .. | 2 | 89.5 |
| Meade-Wampee Association | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3.0 | 1 | 9.0 | .. | .. | 1 | 3.0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 6,843.0 |
| Totals | 12 | 1,155.6 | 250 | 3,451.9 | 241 | 8,838.2 | 1,901 | 32,333.9 | 921 | 27,883.2 | 1,098 | 44,317.0 | 112 | 6,586.1 | 203 | 8,990.3 | 329 | 18,511.7 |
| Sand Hill State Forest | 3 | 10.0 | 7 | 59.1 | 6 | 342.5 | 26 | 1,065.0 | 8 | 977.0 | 28 | 1,901.3 | 2 | 48.5 | 1 | 1.0 | .. | .. |

TABLE NO. 15—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND MONTH—FISCAL YEAR 1940-1941
(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

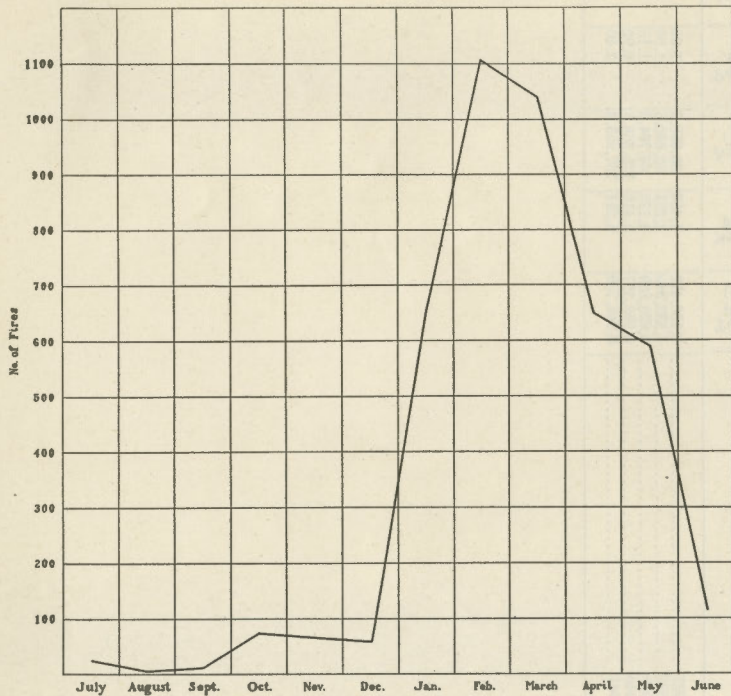
| Unit | July, 1940 | | Aug., 1940 | | Sept., 1940 | | Oct., 1940 | | Nov., 1940 | | Dec., 1940 | | Jan., 1941 | | Feb., 1941 | | Mar., 1941 | | April, 1941 | | May, 1941 | | June, 1941 | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
| | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aiken County | 13 | 51.9 | 6 | 17.1 | 8 | 9.8 | 31 | 290.2 | 22 | 98.5 | 13 | 46.8 | 27 | 333.2 | 57 | 1,145.9 | 54 | 1,465.7 | 38 | 4,096.2 | 42 | 1,097.6 | 12 | 352.1 |
| Barnwell County | 2 | 1.6 | 1 | 19.3 | 2 | .4 | 6 | 19.1 | 12 | 33.7 | 8 | 18.7 | 43 | 400.5 | 51 | 314.1 | 16 | 145.2 | 18 | 163.8 | 16 | 77.5 | 5 | 29.2 |
| Charleston County | 4 | 10.0 | 5 | 12.2 | 4 | 19.0 | 17 | 60.6 | 2 | 2.0 | 8 | 18.0 | 18 | 58.7 | 17 | 103.5 | 20 | 193.0 | 18 | 234.8 | 17 | 570.0 | 1 | 76.0 |
| Colleton County | 1 | 3.0 | 1 | .9 | 4 | 4.1 | 5 | 17.0 | 10 | 44.9 | 9 | 114.4 | 61 | 1,966.3 | 113 | 5,956.1 | 73 | 1,209.9 | 42 | 541.6 | 26 | 435.4 | 7 | 83.1 |
| Darlington County | 4 | 64.7 | 3 | 60.2 | 2 | .7 | 14 | 642.1 | 10 | 77.7 | 8 | 66.1 | 15 | 137.2 | 62 | 1,159.6 | 34 | 782.5 | 17 | 447.7 | 15 | 203.9 | 7 | 100.5 |
| Dillon County | 8 | 74.7 | 1 | .1 | 2 | 1.1 | 17 | 511.2 | 18 | 269.4 | 12 | 57.6 | 23 | 273.2 | 67 | 1,947.0 | 55 | 501.7 | 24 | 229.3 | 24 | 491.5 | 5 | 872.7 |
| Dorchester County | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Estill Association | 6 | 101.3 | 3 | 10.5 | 3 | 10.5 | 15 | 42.0 | 8 | 7.4 | 7 | 21.5 | 15 | 69.5 | 24 | 113.6 | 42 | 244.6 | 29 | 330.1 | 44 | 743.7 | 8 | 29.2 |
| Fairfield County | 8 | 30.2 | 1 | .9 | 2 | 13.5 | 16 | 213.7 | 17 | 87.4 | 21 | 464.0 | 78 | 2,556.1 | 125 | 6,032.1 | 58 | 1,180.7 | 32 | 910.5 | 20 | 1,001.3 | 4 | 11.6 |
| Georgetown County | 2 | 45.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 22.0 | 9 | 14.7 | 6 | 341.0 | 11 | 100.3 | 19 | 740.6 | 34 | 3,101.9 | 34 | 2,198.5 | 28 | 1,983.6 | 29 | 1,787.2 | 9 | 244.0 |
| Greenville County | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 7 | 6.7 | 10 | 17.1 | 10 | 6.2 | 2 | 40.3 | 34 | 125.6 | 29 | 138.5 | 45 | 9,264.5 | 31 | 92.1 | 4 | 15.0 |
| Hardeeville Association | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 6.0 |
| Jasper Association | 1 | 74.9 | 1 | 1.1 | 11 | 7.9 | 25 | 68.1 | 10 | 49.7 | 6 | 74.3 | 23 | 110.2 | 40 | 1,077.9 | 105 | 1,348.9 | 57 | 2,888.1 | 47 | 929.4 | 7 | 19.9 |
| Kershaw County | 11 | 16.2 | 1 | 14.0 | 1 | 1.1 | 14 | 64.7 | 10 | 56.5 | 6 | 34.2 | 9 | 104.5 | 25 | 194.7 | 27 | 288.4 | 19 | 388.6 | 25 | 341.7 | 7 | 37.2 |
| Lancaster County | 6 | 40.5 | 2 | 126.0 | 21 | 514.5 | 7 | 62.1 | 9 | 97.5 | 29 | 324.7 | 47 | 1,986.8 | 35 | 397.6 | 19 | 461.5 | 11 | 305.0 | 3 | 29.0 | 3 | 29.0 |
| Lee County | 3 | 40.5 | 2 | 126.0 | 21 | 514.5 | 7 | 62.1 | 9 | 97.5 | 29 | 324.7 | 47 | 1,986.8 | 35 | 397.6 | 19 | 461.5 | 11 | 305.0 | 3 | 29.0 | 3 | 29.0 |
| Lexington County | 4 | 506.3 | 1 | 1.0 | 2 | 2.2 | 12 | 23.4 | 12 | 1,104.8 | 8 | 23.5 | 21 | 618.5 | 43 | 2,381.6 | 49 | 754.4 | 34 | 268.9 | 19 | 117.4 | 5 | 79.0 |
| Marion County | 4 | 506.3 | 1 | 1.0 | 2 | 2.2 | 12 | 23.4 | 12 | 1,104.8 | 8 | 23.5 | 21 | 618.5 | 43 | 2,381.6 | 49 | 754.4 | 34 | 268.9 | 19 | 117.4 | 5 | 79.0 |
| Marlboro County | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Meade-Wampee Asso. | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Orangeburg County | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Richland County | 8 | 35.8 | 5 | 103.0 | 10 | 268.0 | 18 | 550.3 | 11 | 205.8 | 13 | 320.3 | 65 | 875.5 | 102 | 4,156.5 | 117 | 2,565.8 | 53 | 4,869.0 | 46 | 729.4 | 14 | 358.7 |
| Spartanburg County | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Sumter County | 8 | 131.3 | 5 | 43.3 | 10 | 133.8 | 17 | 490.0 | 14 | 146.6 | 14 | 146.6 | 29 | 396.1 | 60 | 1,057.4 | 68 | 1,165.7 | 56 | 1,859.5 | 39 | 397.8 | 2 | 2.0 |
| Totals | 89 | 1,188.9 | 30 | 240.3 | 62 | 535.1 | 248 | 3,227.9 | 201 | 3,180.5 | 173 | 1,889.2 | 660 | 15,999.7 | 1,209 | 50,232.8 | 1,035 | 23,457.5 | 658 | 37,720.3 | 587 | 11,633.7 | 115 | 2,762.0 |
| Sand Hills State Forest | 5 | 20.5 | 2 | 22.0 | 1 | .5 | 1 | .5 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 70.0 | 4 | 240.0 | 17 | 847.6 | 22 | 1,257.0 | 13 | 957.5 | 12 | 957.3 | 4 | 32.0 |

TABLE NO. 16—SUMMARY OF FOREST STATISTICS—FISCAL YEAR 1940-1941
SOUTH CAROLINA

| | Area Protected (Acres) | Number of Fires | Area Burned (Acres) | Percent of Area Burned | Average Area Per Fire (Acres) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| INTENSIVE PROTECTION— | | | | | |
| 22 Counties | 6,543,681 | 5,022 | 142,190.4 | 2.172 | 28.5 |
| 4 Private Associations | 127,237 | 45 | 9,877.5 | 7.763 | 219.5 |
| EXTENSIVE PROTECTION— | | | | | |
| 11 Detection Units | 212,791 | 66 | 11,386.0 | 5.350 | 172.5 |
| Total Cooperatively Protected Area .. | 6,883,709 | 5,133 | 163,453.9 | 2.374 | 31.8 |
| Sand Hills State Forest | 85,000 | 81 | 3,671.0 | 4.318 | 45.3 |
| TOTALS PROTECTED AREA | 6,968,709 | 5,214 | 167,124.9 | 2.398 | 32.0 |

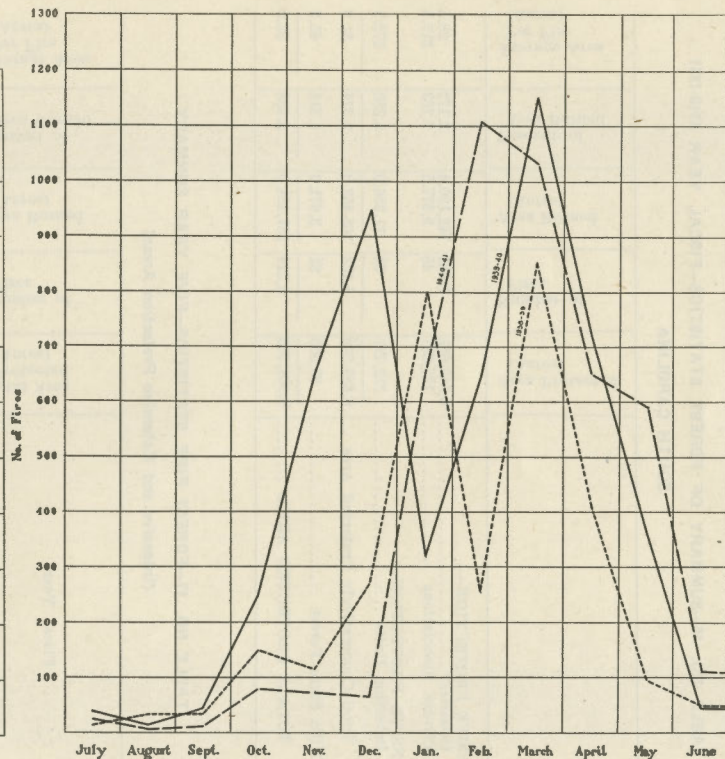
TABLE NO. 17—FOREST FIRE STATISTICS—FIVE YEAR SUMMARY
(Intensive and Extensive Protection Areas)

| Fiscal Year | Total Area Protected (Acres) | Number of Fires | Area Burned (Acres) | Percent of Area Burned | Average Area Per Fire (Acres) |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1936-1937 | 3,150,412 | 1,450 | 33,058.7 | 1.05 | 22.8 |
| 1937-1938 | 4,232,340 | 3,281 | 83,640.5 | 1.98 | 25.5 |
| 1938-1939 | 5,628,869 | 3,175 | 64,764.0 | 1.15 | 20.4 |
| 1939-1940 | 5,996,327 | 5,410 | 175,368.5 | 2.92 | 32.4 |
| 1940-1941 | 6,968,709 | 5,214 | 167,858.3 | 2.40 | 32.0 |



Graph Showing Number of Fires by Month

Intensive protection only
Fiscal Year 1940-1941
Total Fires-5,067



Graph Showing Number of Fires By Month For Three Year Period

Intensive protection only
Fiscal Years 1938-41
Total Fires 13,422

Forest Management

The forest management work of the S. C. State Commission of Forestry covers the broad field of applied forestry including reforestation, woodland management, farm forestry, industrial uses of timber, and the marketing of forest products. The work is in charge of an Assistant State Forester and is carried on through five District Forest offices with the aid of a technical staff of twenty-one trained foresters.

The major objectives of forest management call for maximum timber production on areas now in forest cover in South Carolina and the reforestation of idle nonproductive areas unsuited for more important uses. Probably the greatest single need is to bring home to the woodland owner a realization of the value of his woodland and of the timber products which it produces. Of almost equal importance in the long time plan is the putting to work the idle acres that, through forest planting, can be made to produce a substantial portion of the timber needed by the next generation. Since more than half the total area of South Carolina is in woodland, the maintenance of this large acreage on a producing basis is of consequence to all the people of the State.

TABLE NO. 18—S. C. FOREST SERVICE ASSISTANCE IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

| | No. Landowners Assisted | Acreage Involved |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Sustained Yield Management Project | 71 | 79,197 |
| District Foresters and Technicians | 152 | 37,822 |
| Farm Forestry Project (Norris-Doxey)..... | 26 | 6,170 |
| Marion County Cooperative Marketing Project | 10 | 1,437 |
| Totals..... | 259 | 124,626 Acres |

Sustained Yield Management Project

In the 1938-39 fiscal year an agreement was reached between the South Carolina Commission of Forestry and the U. S. Forestry Service whereby the full time services of Mr. T. W. McKinley, a Federal civil service employee, were made available to the South Carolina Forest Service on a cooperative basis. The purpose of the project is to promote sustained yield management on South Carolina woodlands through the advocacy of approved cutting methods. More than half a million acres of South Carolina's woodlands have been examined in connection with this project since its inception three years ago.

In the three years that this project has been under way, 153 landowners have availed themselves of Mr. McKinley's services on woodland areas aggregating 534,696 acres. During the fiscal year covered by this report, 71 new cases have received attention covering 79,197 acres.

A great majority of the cases dealt with under this project came about through requests to the State Forest Service from South Carolina landowners for advice and assistance in dealing with woodland management problems. Requests for this type of service have been so heavy that it has been impossible to comply with all of them through the offices of the District Foresters. Accordingly, this special project was set up to demonstrate to timber landowners the handling of timber on the same basis as an agricultural crop. Instead of selling timber on a basis whereby all the merchantable trees on the woodlot are cut at one time, the project advocates the marking of trees for special products prior to cutting. This assures that each tree will be used for the product that will bring the highest price and that a sufficient number of young, thrifty, fast-growing trees will be left to keep the land continuously productive. Under this system the landowner is assured of income from his woodlands at fairly frequent intervals.

The properties examined under the sustained yield management project varied in size from farm woodlots to industrial holdings of approximately 70,000 acres. In every case a report is made to the landowner. Information is furnished on: (1) the approximate volume of timber on sample areas; (2) a statement as to the present growing condition of the timber; (3) recommendations covering operations that should be undertaken to put the woodlands in the best growing condition; (4) sales and marketing advice; (5) suggestions for future management policy; (6) a sketch map showing the approximate location of the various timber tracts on the property.

The measure of success with which this project has met is indicated by the fact that on 86 per cent of the acreage covered the recommendations of the forester have been put into effect in whole or in part. On 14 per cent of the area examined, no action has been taken by the landowner to date. Many of these are recent cases. On less than 1 per cent of the area involved



The forester measures and tallies the trees which should come out and the workmen mark them on the stump and at eye height with white paint. The fast growing trees are not marked for cutting.

have the landowners failed to follow the recommendations of the forester.

Assistance of this kind is available to any South Carolina landowner. Request should be sent to the District Foresters

at Camden, Florence, Walterboro, Aiken, and Spartanburg, or to the Columbia office of the State Commission of Forestry.

Personnel and financial limitations make it impossible to give unlimited amount of assistance to any individual landowner. However, it is usually possible to give sufficient time to each area examined so that the landowner or his representative may receive training to carry out the major provisions of the recommendations.

Farm Woodland Management

Woodlands on farms in South Carolina account for nearly half of the wooded area of the State. According to the 1940 Census, South Carolina has 4,862,909 acres of woodland on 137,558 farms. The average farm is 82 acres with 35 acres in woodland.

Farm woodlots supply fuel, posts, poles, and timber for farm use. Surplus wood products can be sold to provide revenue to meet emergency expenditures made necessary by crop failures, family illness, or maturing obligations. A main objective of the Farm Forestry Program of the State Forest Service is to demonstrate the feasibility of using farm labor during the winter months to place farm woodlots on a continuous yield basis by protecting them from fire, planting idle acres, and cutting wisely on a selective basis.

During the fiscal year covered by this report the District Foresters of the State Forest Service examined 152 farm woodlots comprising 37,822 acres. This was in addition to 79,197 acres examined on 71 farms by Mr. McKinley on the Sustained Yield Management Project. Advice and assistance was given to each landowner to enable him to get greater value from woodlands on his farm. Emphasis is placed on cutting practices that will concentrate the growing power of the soil on the fast growing, high quality trees, through the cutting of low quality crooked, rough, diseased and crowded trees for low grade products such as fuel-wood and pulpwood. Recommendations to farm woodland owners include the marking of trees to be cut for specified products, the utilization of each tree for the purpose for which it is best adapted, the measurement of timber prior to its sale, and the sale of timber on a competitive bid basis.

Ninety-four farmer meetings were held by District Foresters during 1940-41, at which approved forest practices were demonstrated. Publications and bulletins on various phases of forest management in the amount of 2,800 pieces were distributed by the State Forest Service, and 43 articles and press notices were released by the District Foresters in furtherance of the farm forestry program. Publicity has also been given to that portion of the Agricultural Conservation Program of the A. A. A. which recognizes the value of farm woodlot improvement by providing benefit payments to landowners cooperating in the program for certain specified woodland improvement practices.

The State Forest Service cooperates with the Extension Service of Clemson College, with the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and with other State and Federal agencies in farm forestry work.

Cooperative Farm Forestry

(Norris-Doxey Act)

Under the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act as passed by Congress in May 1937, the Aiken County Farm Forestry project was established May 16, 1940, as a cooperative endeavor of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the South Carolina State Forest Service, and the South Carolina Extension Service. Due to the provisions of the law and to financial limitations, the work in connection with this Act has, in general, been limited to the establishment of a project in one county in each state. South Carolina's project is located in Aiken County and William E. Cooper, Assistant Forester with the Soil Conservation Service, was appointed as Farm Forester.

The broad purpose of the Norris-Doxey Farm Forest project is to develop the farm woodland as a productive unit of the farm and to determine its usefulness under good management in the general farm economy. The Farm Forester works in close cooperation with the landowner and the Soil Conservation Service in preparing a complete farm plan in which special emphasis is placed on woodland practices. The Forester assists the landowner in carrying out forestry recommendations embodied in the farm plan by helping him with the harvesting of woodland products for use or for sale, and by keeping records

of expenditures and income in connection with woodland practices. During this first full year in which the project has been under way, 26 farms entered into cooperative agreement under the project. The total farm acreage involved is 10,793 acres of which 6,170 acres, or 57 per cent is woodland.

On each farm, a study is made of the land use possibilities, timber resources present, and the quantity of timber available for immediate harvest. Thereafter, assistance is given as needed in marketing and utilization. Nearly 2,500,000 feet of timber has been marked for sale on 19 farms involved in the project. To date, more than one million feet of timber has been sold from eight farms at an average price of \$7.42 a thousand feet board measure.

Another important phase of the project is reforestation. A total of 38,000 seedlings from the State Forest Nurseries were planted during the fiscal year covered by this report. Plans have been made for planting 333,000 seedlings on the farms already participating in the project.

Residents of Aiken County who wish to embark on a program of woodland improvement coordinated with a general farm plan should file an application with the Aiken County Farm Forester at the District Forester's office.

Marketing and Utilization of Forest Products

One of the most important functions of the S. C. State Commission of Forestry is the giving of advice and assistance to woodland owners who desire to sell timber. The average landowner makes a timber sale only once in about 10 years. He is usually unfamiliar with the methods of determining the quantity of timber he has for sale and its adaptability for special products. All too frequently the woodlot is sold on a lump sum basis for a single product when the returns to the owner would be much greater if a sale were made covering each class of timber.

The State Forest Service recommends that all timber sales be made on the basis of a written agreement after the landowner has determined by measurement or estimation the quantities of timber he has available for sale by species, sizes, and classes. Advice in timber marketing is available to any South Carolina landowner. Requests should be sent to the State Forest

Service, at the Calhoun State Office Building, Columbia, or to the nearest District Forester at Camden, Florence, Walterboro, Aiken, or Spartanburg.

A special phase of assistance to woodland owners in South Carolina has been developed this year in cooperation with the Federal Land Bank. It places the facilities of the State Forest Service at the call of clients of the Land Bank whenever they need advice regarding timber sales or timber land management. Nearly 15,000 farms are involved in this program with a total of approximately 2,800,000 acres. A similar program is being inaugurated with the Farm Security Administration.

Marion County Cooperative Woodland Marketing Project.

During the fiscal year just ended a special cooperative marketing project for forest products was set up on a trial basis in Marion County, South Carolina. The primary objective of this program is to secure better forest management on the woodlands concerned, and to assist landowners in gaining a better knowledge of woodland values and forest practices.

A technically trained forester was assigned to the Marion County Marketing Association to assist landowners with their woodland management problems. Cooperation with the Extension Service was maintained and applications for assistance were received through County Agents.

Though this project was not put into effect until the latter part of the fiscal year covered by this report, 14 farmers were given assistance. On ten farms the work was completed. On these farms more than 1,000,000 feet of saw timber and 159 cords of pulpwood and fuel wood were marked for selective cutting on 710 acres of woodland. This marking was done in such a way that the trees designated for cutting may be harvested gradually for farm use or may be cut for sale. Emphasis was placed on the orderly harvesting of the timber that should be cut, rather than on immediate sales.

Though no special projects in connection with timber sales and marketing have been set up in other counties, services of the same general type may be had upon request to the State Forest Service through its staff of 21 trained foresters.



Planted longleaf pine at Stateburg is now large enough for thinning for pulpwood or small poles. Lower limbs pruned 1940. Sumter-Columbia Highway. Age 11 years.

Timber Marking and Cutting Demonstrations

In connection with its program of farm forestry, the State Forest Service with the cooperation of local landowners and the Extension Service, has established in nearly every county in South Carolina, one or more demonstration areas to show approved methods of selective cutting and timber stand improvement. The desirable trees left standing are designated with bands of white paint. More than fifty of these areas are located where they can be readily observed on South Carolina's highways.

Once a demonstration area has been established, arrangements are made through the County Agent for a meeting of farmers at the demonstration area. Forestry technicians from the State Forest Service and cooperating agencies explain the objectives of the demonstration. In each case a prepared statement is distributed showing the amount of timber cut and the amount left for future growth. In some instances contests are held so that those attending the demonstration are given an opportunity to display their ability to mark trees for timber stand improvement.

Each demonstration consists of two sample plots on one of which the poor quality trees have been cut. On the second plot, the poorer trees are marked but left uncut, to show the method.

The pulp and paper mills in South Carolina have established a number of similar demonstration areas, in the establishment of which the State Forest Service has cooperated.

Research and Investigation

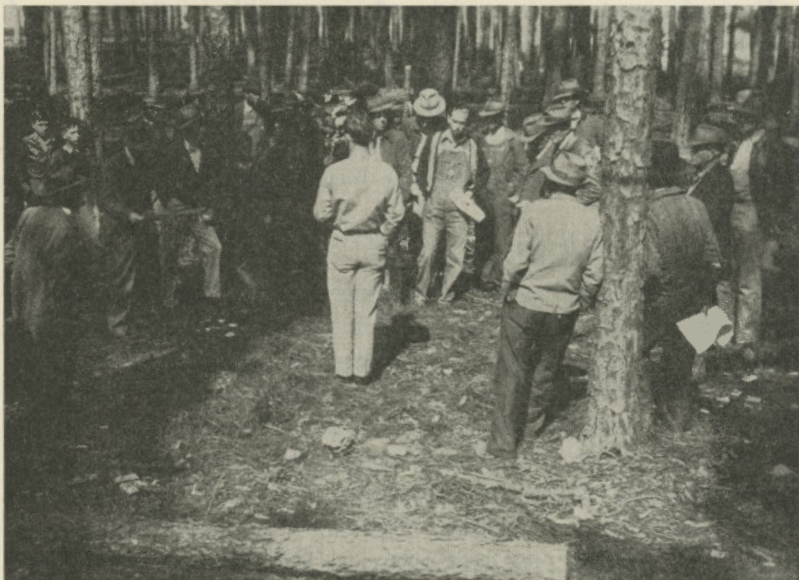
The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry does not maintain a special staff of research workers. Special projects having primarily to do with forestry are undertaken by technically trained members of the forestry staff as occasion may require. For research projects of a more far reaching nature, which must be established on a long time basis, dependence has been placed on cooperative assistance from the various agencies of the Federal Government. Excellent cooperation has been received during the past year from the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, from the Forestry Experiment Stations, and other branches of the U. S. Forest Service. Particular mention should be made of the tree disease inspection service made available to the State Forest Nurseries through the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Many calls are received by the State Forest Service from persons who are concerned about local tree diseases and insect infestations. More than 80 requests of this nature have been answered during the past year.

The State Forest Service has cooperated with other State and Federal forest agencies in the study of the little-leaf disease of the shortleaf pine which is found in the Piedmont section of the State. Special work is being done in this field by a staff of technicians employed under a special Federal appropriation.

Periodic investigations and inspections of pulpwood cuttings have been made jointly, at regular intervals, by representatives of the Federal Forest Service, the State Forest Service, and the pulpwood industry.

Through a cooperative arrangement with the Federal Forest Service, technicians from the Regional Office, at Atlanta, and from the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wisconsin, were assigned to South Carolina to instruct the tech-



District forester explains to farmers and other landowners what has been done on demonstration cutting plots

nical staff in the latest developments in portable sawmill practices. A group meeting was held at Sumter, and a number of wood using industries in Sumter and the surrounding country were visited and studied under the direction of C. J. Telford, of the Forest Products Laboratory. The group was afforded an opportunity to gain practical experience in small sawmill operation, as the last day of the meeting was spent on the Poinsett State Forest running the sawmill owned by the State Forest Service.

Representatives of the S. C. State Commission of Forestry, the U. S. Forest Service, the Extension Service, and the Soil Conservation Service have served on a Forestry Subcommittee of the State Land Use Planning Committee. This subcommittee has acted as a clearing house for matters having to do with forestry procedures in South Carolina, and has done much to bring about uniformity of practices.

Reforestation

For the 1940-41 planting season, the S. C. State Commission of Forestry produced and shipped 14,465,543 tree seedlings from its nurseries at Sumter and Georgetown, on 2,110 orders. Plantings were made in every county in the State. Shipping records of the State Forest Service show 1,057,800 seedlings shipped to Aiken County. This is the largest number shipped to any county in South Carolina by the State Forest Service.

Farmers' orders for forest planting stock reached nearly ten million seedlings during the period covered by this report.

The program of forest planting is designed to facilitate the reforestation of idle non-agricultural lands not needed for other purposes. Abandoned fields, cut over woodlots, and old pasture lands are particularly adapted to forest planting. By this means, unproductive areas are enabled to play a constructive part in rural land use economy. More than 110,000,000 forest tree seedlings have already been planted on idle lands of South Carolina since the beginning of the forest planting program.



Planted pines have put idle land back to work. Here they are turning a sedge field into a profitable forest

TABLE NO. 19—SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION BY NURSERIES

| Species | Georgetown Nursery | Sumter Nursery | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Longleaf | 1,359,975 | 243,000 | 1,602,975 |
| Loblolly | 3,405,907 | 3,175,186 | 6,581,093 |
| Slash ..... | ..... | 6,178,325 | 6,178,325 |
| Shortleaf ..... | ..... | 57,000 | 57,000 |
| Locust ..... | ..... | 29,700 | 29,700 |
| Walnut ..... | ..... | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Ash ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 10,500 |
| Poplar ..... | ..... | 1,950 | 1,950 |
| Totals..... | 4,765,882 | 9,699,661 | 14,465,543 |

TABLE NO. 20—SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION—SPECIES AND PROJECTS 1940-41

| Classification | Longleaf | Loblolly | Shortleaf | Slash | Bl. Loc. | Other | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|--|------------|
| Farmers | 1,138,625 | 4,925,043 | 18,000 | 3,623,325 | 29,700 | (2,000 b. w. (2,500 w. a. (1,950 y. p. | 9,741,143 |
| Other Individuals..... | 74,175 | 51,100 | ..... | 110,325 | ..... | ..... | 235,600 |
| School Forests ..... | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | 5,500 | ..... | ..... | 8,500 |
| 4-H Club Demonstrations.. | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| Cities, Towns, Counties.... | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | 11,000 | ..... | ..... | 14,000 |
| Schools (Not State)..... | 6,500 | 19,100 | ..... | 47,700 | ..... | ..... | 73,300 |
| Voc. Agri. Class..... | 1,000 | 11,700 | ..... | 3,325 | ..... | ..... | 16,025 |
| Other State Land..... | 2,150 | 25,150 | ..... | 150 | ..... | ..... | 27,450 |
| CCC Demonstrations | 3,500 | ..... | ..... | 23,500 | ..... | ..... | 27,000 |
| Pulp and Paper Co..... | 5,000 | 125,000 | ..... | 5,000 | ..... | 8,000 w. a. | 143,000 |
| Other Industrials ..... | ..... | 4,000 | ..... | 50,000 | ..... | ..... | 54,000 |
| Water and Power Co. .... | ..... | 345,000 | 39,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 384,000 |
| Lumber Company ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 270,000 | ..... | ..... | 270,000 |
| Assns. and Clubs..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | 7,500 | ..... | ..... | 9,500 |
| Naval Stores ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,000 | ..... | ..... | 21,000 |
| Demonstrations ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,000 | ..... | ..... | 14,000 |
| State Lands | 1,025 | ..... | ..... | 75,000 | ..... | ..... | 76,025 |
| State Parks | 200,000 | 20,000 | ..... | 233,000 | ..... | ..... | 453,000 |
| State Forests ..... | ..... | 17,000 | ..... | 990,000 | ..... | 2,000 b. w. | 1,009,000 |
| Cheraw Rec. Dem. Area.... | 145,000 | ..... | ..... | 45,000 | ..... | ..... | 190,000 |
| Aiken County Lands..... | 22,000 | 33,000 | ..... | 599,000 | ..... | ..... | 654,000 |
| Out-of-State ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,000 | ..... | ..... | 40,000 |
| U. S. Forest Service..... | ..... | 1,000,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Totals..... | 1,602,975 | 6,581,093 | 57,000 | 6,178,325 | 29,700 | 16,450 | 14,465,543 |

Note—Bl. Loc.=Black Locust

b. w.=Black Walnut

w. a.=White Ash

y. p.=Yellow Poplar

TABLE NO. 21—SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES AND COUNTIES 1940-41

| County | Longleaf | Loblolly | Shortleaf | Slash | Bl. Loc. | Other | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|--|------------|
| Abbeville | 500 | 292,900 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | 296,400 |
| Aiken | 136,000 | 47,000 | ..... | 874,800 | ..... | ..... | 1,057,800 |
| Allendale | 14,000 | ..... | ..... | 191,500 | ..... | ..... | 205,500 |
| Anderson | 4,025 | 453,512 | 18,000 | 2,325 | 4,000 | 450 y. p. | 482,312 |
| Bamberg | 26,000 | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 w. a. | 58,000 |
| Barnwell | 89,000 | ..... | ..... | 256,500 | ..... | ..... | 345,500 |
| Beaufort | 17,000 | ..... | ..... | 35,600 | ..... | ..... | 52,600 |
| Berkeley | 8,500 | ..... | ..... | 5,500 | ..... | ..... | 14,000 |
| Calhoun | 57,500 | 48,500 | ..... | 66,500 | ..... | ..... | 172,500 |
| Charleston | 25,100 | 100 | ..... | 56,100 | ..... | 8,000 w. a. | 89,300 |
| Cherokee | 5,100 | 280,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 286,050 |
| Chester | 1,000 | 670,250 | 39,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 710,250 |
| Chesterfield | 156,500 | 30,000 | ..... | 401,800 | ..... | ..... | 588,300 |
| Clarendon | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | 298,000 | ..... | ..... | 302,000 |
| Colleton | 84,200 | ..... | ..... | 233,500 | ..... | ..... | 317,700 |
| Darlington | 41,500 | 8,000 | ..... | 286,400 | 1,000 | (500 b. w. 1,000 y. p. | 338,400 |
| Dillon | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | 31,000 | ..... | ..... | 34,000 |
| Dorchester | 25,000 | ..... | ..... | 199,000 | ..... | ..... | 224,000 |
| Edgefield | 5,000 | 93,100 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 99,100 |
| Fairfield ..... | ..... | 312,300 | ..... | ..... | 8,000 | ..... | 320,300 |
| Florence | 45,250 | 650 | ..... | 218,850 | 500 | ..... | 265,250 |
| Georgetown | 31,500 | 500 | ..... | 49,500 | ..... | ..... | 81,500 |
| Greenville | 500 | 322,500 | ..... | 3,000 | 3,000 | ..... | 329,000 |
| Greenwood | 145,500 | 609,000 | ..... | 101,000 | ..... | ..... | 855,500 |
| Hampton | 21,500 | ..... | ..... | 58,000 | ..... | ..... | 79,500 |
| Horry | 18,000 | 9,000 | ..... | 128,750 | ..... | 1,000 b. w. | 156,750 |
| Jasper | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 97,000 | ..... | ..... | 99,000 |
| Kershaw | 98,000 | 133,000 | ..... | 232,500 | ..... | ..... | 463,500 |
| Lancaster | 30,800 | 287,400 | ..... | 206,000 | ..... | ..... | 524,200 |
| Laurens | 1,325 | 342,010 | ..... | 1,900 | 1,000 | 1,000 w. a. | 347,235 |
| Lee | 28,500 | ..... | ..... | 202,000 | ..... | ..... | 230,500 |
| Lexington | 83,000 | 8,000 | ..... | 174,850 | ..... | ..... | 265,850 |
| Marion | 6,000 | ..... | ..... | 93,000 | ..... | ..... | 99,000 |
| Marlboro ..... | ..... | 5,300 | ..... | 266,500 | ..... | ..... | 271,800 |
| McCormick ..... | ..... | 841,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 841,000 |
| Newberry ..... | ..... | 195,577 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 195,577 |
| Oconee | 2,000 | 249,724 | ..... | 3,000 | 3,000 | ..... | 257,724 |
| Orangeburg | 180,100 | ..... | ..... | 181,000 | ..... | ..... | 361,100 |
| Pickens ..... | ..... | 171,700 | ..... | 1,300 | 200 | ..... | 173,200 |
| Richland | 161,600 | 55,700 | ..... | 260,000 | 2,000 | (500 w. a. (500 b. w. (500 y. p. | 480,800 |
| Saluda ..... | ..... | 280,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 280,500 |
| Spartanburg | 2,375 | 231,420 | ..... | 4,050 | ..... | ..... | 237,845 |
| Sumter | 32,100 | 1,000 | ..... | 792,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 b. w. | 832,100 |
| Union ..... | ..... | 253,650 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 253,650 |
| Williamsburg | 4,500 | 500 | ..... | 70,600 | ..... | ..... | 75,600 |
| York | 5,500 | 346,350 | ..... | 71,000 | 1,000 | ..... | 423,850 |
| Total (S. C.)..... | 1,602,975 | 6,581,093 | 57,000 | 6,138,325 | 29,700 | 16,450 | 14,425,543 |
| Other Plantings ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,000 | ..... | ..... | 40,000 |
| Grand Total..... | 1,602,975 | 6,581,093 | 57,000 | 6,178,325 | 29,700 | 16,450 | 14,465,543 |

CHART SHOWING PROGRESS OF FOREST PLANTING
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY ALL AGENCIES
Including Federal Government Projects

Cumulative Totals of
Trees By Years

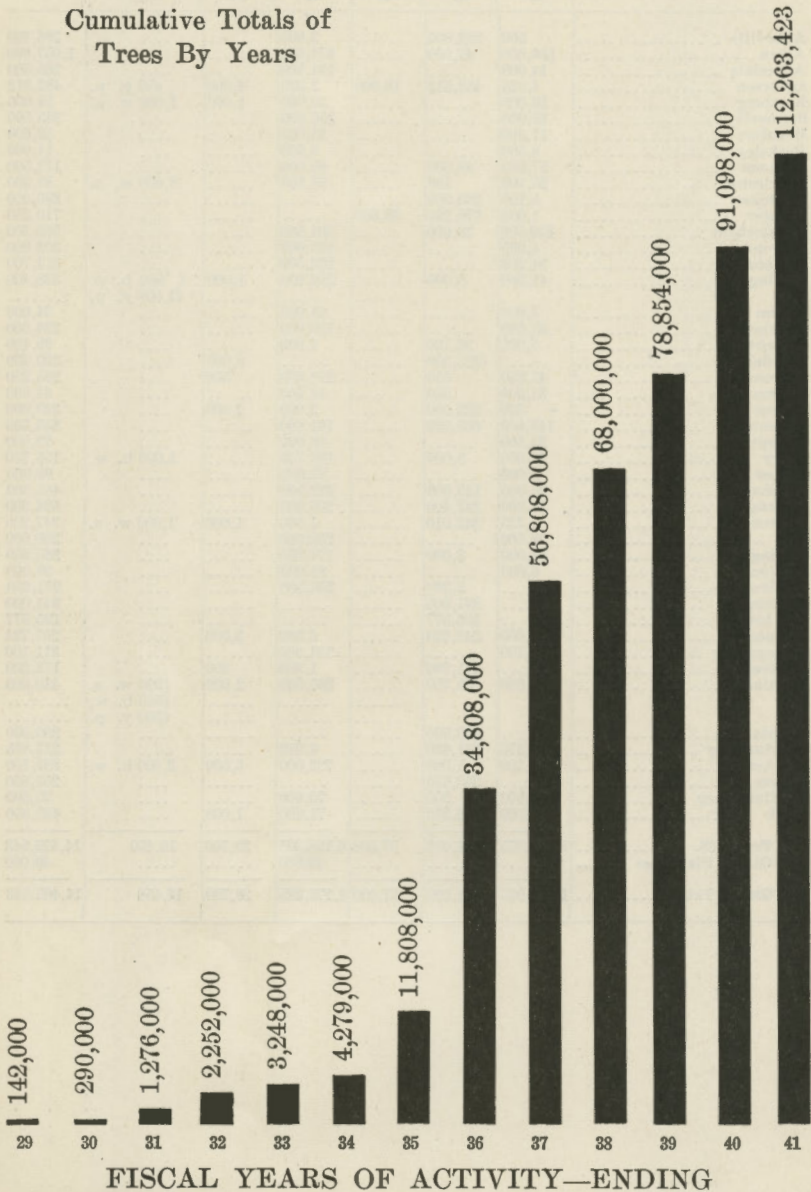
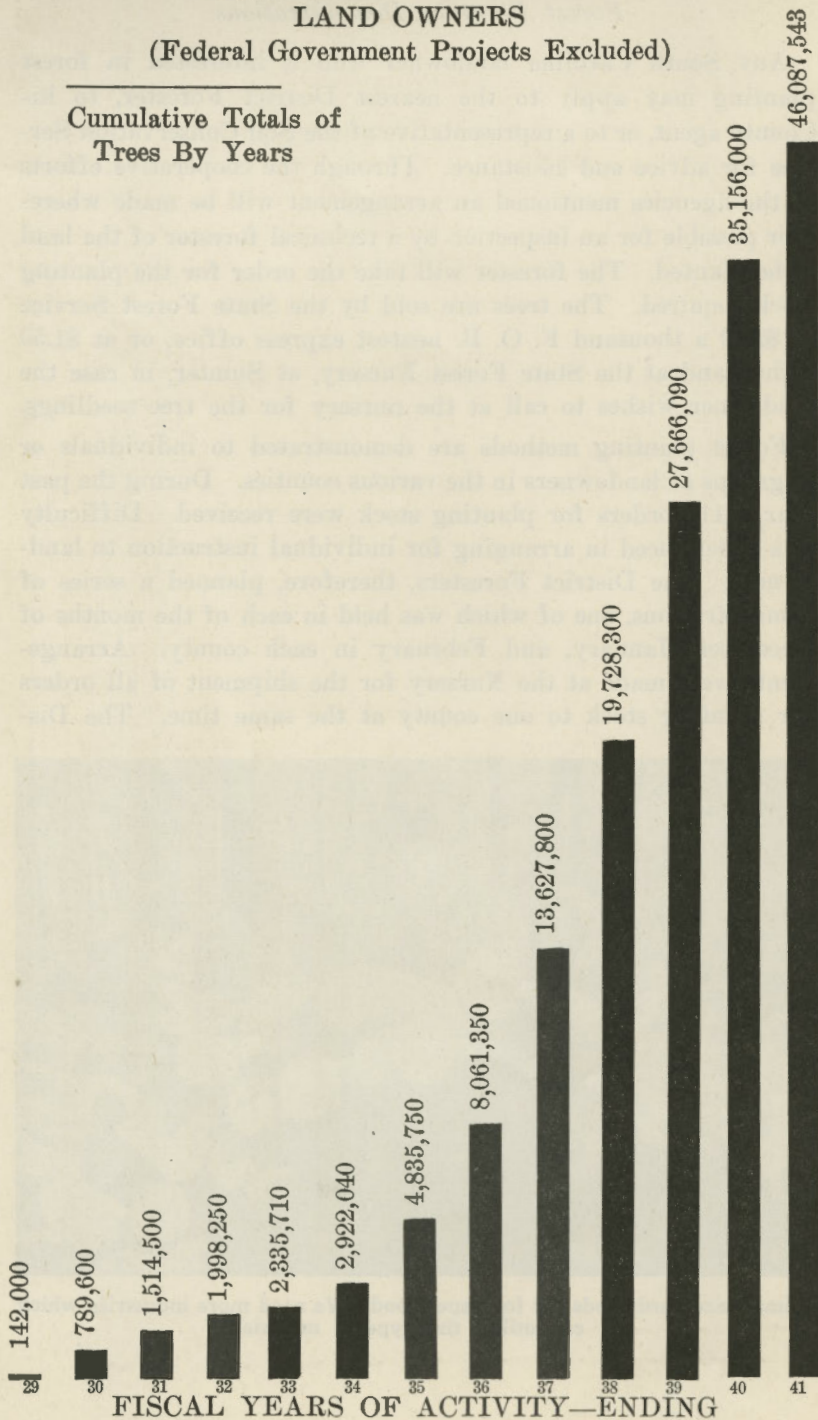


CHART SHOWING PROGRESS OF FOREST PLANTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY FARMERS AND TIMBER LAND OWNERS

(Federal Government Projects Excluded)

Cumulative Totals of
Trees By Years



Forest Planting Demonstrations

Any South Carolina landowner who is interested in forest planting may apply to the nearest District Forester, to his County agent, or to a representative of the Soil Conservation Service for advice and assistance. Through the cooperative efforts of the agencies mentioned an arrangement will be made wherever possible for an inspection by a technical forester of the land to be planted. The forester will take the order for the planting stock required. The trees are sold by the State Forest Service at \$2.00 a thousand F. O. B. nearest express office, or at \$1.50 a thousand at the State Forest Nursery, at Sumter, in case the landowner wishes to call at the nursery for the tree seedlings.

Forest planting methods are demonstrated to individuals or to groups of landowners in the various counties. During the past year, 2,110 orders for planting stock were received. Difficulty was experienced in arranging for individual instruction to landowners. The District Foresters, therefore, planned a series of demonstrations, one of which was held in each of the months of December, January, and February in each county. Arrangements were made at the Nursery for the shipment of all orders for planting stock to one county at the same time. The Dis-



Small size hardwoods cut for paperwood. We need more industries which can utilize this type of material

trict Forester would give notice to each farmer of the time and place at which planting methods would be shown. In counties where the volume of orders was small, individual instructions was given to landowners. Sixty planting demonstrations were successfully held during the planting season.

Cooperating Agencies

Great impetus has been given to the forest planting program in South Carolina by the benefit payments to South Carolina landowners for forest planting under the Agricultural Conservation Program under the A. A. A. This program started in 1936 when 100 farm benefit payment orders were received covering 824 acres. The favorable reception this element of the A. A. A. program has received is indicated by the receipt of 1,037 orders for planting stock in 1940 covering an aggregate of 68,028 acres. For the benefit of those who have not yet participated in this practice, it should be pointed out that by arrangement through the County Agent, any South Carolina landowner who can comply with the requirements of the A. A. A. can receive all or a part of the soil building allowance for his farm by planting forest trees. In addition, there was a special benefit payment of \$15 during the past year which might be earned only by planting trees for reforestation purposes. It is expected that these payments will be continued.

Mention should also be made of the excellent cooperation the State Forest Service has received from the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service of Clemson College in the taking of seedling orders and in arranging for planting demonstrations.

Financial assistance is received from the U. S. Forest Service under the Clarke-McNary law and under the Norris-Doxey Farm Forest Act for the nursery and forest planting program. The Civilian Conservation Corps has also assisted in the actual development and operation of the nurseries at Sumter and Georgetown.

Seed Collection

South Carolina State Forest Nurseries obtain the greater part of the forest tree seed required for their needs through the Civilian Conservation Corps. The work is supervised by the foresters of the State Forest Service. Supplemental purchases of seed are made when local scarcity makes it necessary. In the 1940-41 fiscal year 7,476 bushels of pine cones, and more than 1,000 pounds of hardwood tree seed were collected and stored in the Sumter nursery. Table No. 22 presents a statement of the tree seed handled by the State Forest Service during the same period.

TABLE NO. 22—SEED HANDLED BY STATE FORESTRY SERVICE, IN POUNDS

| | Longleaf | Slash | Loblolly | Shortleaf | Locust | Poplar | Walnut | Cedar | Totals |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------|
| Seed on Hand July 1, 1940 | 7 | 640.0 | 2,639 | 30 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 3,346.0 |
| Purchases (1940) | .. | 1,200.0 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | 220 | .. | 1,470.0 |
| Collected (1940) | 3,282 | 1,925.0 | 895 | 9 | .. | 233 | 400 | 100 | 6,844.0 |
| Agricultural Teacher (purchase) | .. | 6.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.5 |
| U. S. Forest Service Furnished | .. | .. | 617 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 617.0 |
| Total Available | 3,289 | 3,771.5 | 4,151 | 39 | 80 | 233 | 620 | 100 | 12,283.5 |
| Sowed (1941-42) Crop | 1,407 | 1,620.5 | 2,267 | 39 | 80 | 233 | 620 | 100 | 6,366.5 |
| Transferred or Traded | 16 | 46.0 | 127 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 189.0 |
| Balance on Hand June 30, 1941 | 1,866 | 2,105.0 | 1,757 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,728.0 |

Note: USFS Seed (617 lbs.) included in above figures.

State Forests

State Forests are new to South Carolina. There is a definite need for a series of State Forests, each to serve several purposes. Besides removing submarginal lands from production of farm crops, they serve as demonstrations in all phases of forestry, and also serve as public hunting and fishing grounds. On these areas, various species of trees are planted under different conditions, timber crops are harvested in a manner to improve the forest and to insure productiveness, fire-breaks are constructed and the areas are protected from fire. These practices need to be demonstrated in different sections of South Carolina and under different conditions. A series of State Forests would meet this need by providing ideal demonstrations over a long period for landowners to use as a guide in managing their own timberlands.

The two State Forests operated by the Commission of Forestry and comprising a total of approximately 121,000 acres of land have been managed successfully for the second year. These areas were purchased by the Federal Government, under the program of retiring submarginal farm lands, and turned over to the Commission of Forestry under a 95 year lease. The lease provides that these areas be utilized for the production of timber, game management, public shooting and fishing and general recreation.

All expenditures for administration must be borne by the State, but all income reverts to the State. It is felt that with reasonable expenditure, these areas can be made self supporting in less than ten years.

Sand Hills State Forest

The Sand Hills State Forest, consisting of 92,000 acres in Chesterfield and Darlington Counties, lies along U. S. Highway No. 1 from a point near McBee to Cheraw State Park. This forest is operated by the Commission of Forestry and is located upon lands purchased by the Federal Government in the land utilization program. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service is the custodian for the Government.

On approximately half of the Forest, in the northwestern and southern end, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service operates a wildlife refuge for experimental purposes. Upon this area the Commission of Forestry is responsible for all forestry activities and for handling the harvesting of all fish and wildlife when the area becomes overstocked.

The eastern half of the area is operated entirely by the Commission of Forestry. The Fish and Wildlife program was handled under a cooperative agreement with the State Game Department, and public, regulated fishing was permitted.

All improvements turned over to the State were maintained during the year and added to where necessary and possible. A total of 502,000 pine seedlings were planted on 500 acres bringing the total area planted to trees to approximately 4,500 acres.

Two hundred and fifty miles of road and trails were maintained on the area and 135.1 miles of fire break plowed. The three fire tower units, 50 miles of telephone line, fire fighting equipment and other equipment was improved and kept in serviceable condition.

Lightwood was salvaged from stumps, snags, and down timber and sold. Low quality gum and other hardwood trees were harvested from branch heads and sold as pulpwood or veneer blocks.

Receipts from products sold, rentals and miscellaneous payments amounted to \$15,860.40, while total expenditures were \$20,414.15. A total of 10,186 man-days of labor was provided local residents in operating the forest.

Eighty-one fires burned 3,671.0 acres on the forest during the year. Although the number of fires increased, the total area burned was only slightly more than half the area burned the preceding year.

Poinsett State Forest

The Poinsett State Forest, made up of approximately 29,000 acres, lies between Wedgefield and Pinewood in Sumter County adjacent to the Wateree River Swamp and touching Poinsett State Park on three sides.

All improvements turned over to the State were maintained during the year and added to where necessary. A total of 657,-

000 forest tree seedlings, including 655,000 slash pine and 2,000 black walnut seedlings, were planted on approximately 650 acres bringing the total area of planted trees up to 3,170 acres.

Sixty-five miles of road was maintained on the area and approximately 150 miles of fire breaks plowed. The 28½ miles of telephone line, fire fighting equipment, and other equipment was improved and kept in serviceable condition.

The game farm was operated by the State Game Department and protection of game and regulation of public hunting on the Forest was handled through a Pitman-Robinson Act project.

Burnt Gin Camp was operated 75 per cent of the three summer months as a group camp. It was used by church organizations, Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and orphanage groups from Sumter and Columbia. Each group had exclusive use of the camp and conducted its own program. The State furnished cots, mattresses, kitchen and dining room equipment and one life guard.

Construction of Mill Creek Camp, for colored organizations, is under way and will be ready for use by next summer.

Receipts from this Forest amounted to \$2,649.22, practically all of which was collected from renters of farm land on the area. Expenditures amounted to \$8,381.61.

A total of 26 fires burned 429.1 acres of the area.

The Aiken County Land Project

Prior to 1938 there were over 40,000 acres of land in Aiken County which were tax delinquent. However, in that year the Legislative delegation introduced and had passed the Aiken County Forest Land Bill.

Under this law the tax delinquent lands are deeded to the County and are then leased to the County Protective Association for management by the State Forest Service.

The effect of this law has been to materially reduce tax delinquency in Aiken County inasmuch as landowners are no longer able to let the taxes on their lands become delinquent and still retain a shadow of title and full possession of the lands. The bulk of the desirable lands now is no longer tax delinquent. The Aiken County Forest Law has justified its passage if one only considers what it has accomplished in the way of tax payments.

However, 10,720 acres of this land, which thus far has been too poor to remain in private ownership, has been turned over to the State Forest Service for management. This land is under the direct supervision of a technically trained forester and is being given forest management so that it may recover from the abuse of frequent fires, indiscriminate and frequent cutting and misuse by former owners and the general public.

The tracts are from 50 to 1,800 acres in size and there are 156 of them scattered throughout the County.

Boundary surveys and the marking of corners with concrete markers has been finished on 43 tracts totalling 6,845 acres.

Firebreaks totalling 60.2 miles were constructed to date and they are maintained annually by means of the State Forest Service's fire-break plowing equipment. During the fiscal year three fires burned on this land burning over 65 acres and doing damage amounting to \$235.00. The County Protective forces and tenants on the lands assist in fire prevention and suppression.

A total of 654,000 forest tree seedlings were planted on these lands during this year. This makes a grand total of 1,048,175 seedlings planted since the project was started. Labor for planting was obtained from the C. C. C. camps and trees came from the State Nurseries.

A considerable amount of planting will be necessary in the future in view of the denuded condition of many of the tracts.

Cover mapping has been completed on 3,362 acres and the Soil Conservation Service has cooperated in supplying technical advice on the handling of portions of the lands suitable for leasing to farmers.

Nine old buildings, not having any present or future value for these tracts, were sold and some others were given to tenants for repairs on other structures. Two tracts which were too small for economical forest management were turned back to the County to be sold.

Work is progressing on the marking of timber which can and should be cut to improve the growing condition of some of the lands.

The surveying, fire protection, posting, planting, fire-breaks, demolition of useless structures and other activities have bene-

fitted the appearance of the lands, increased their productive capacity and made it easier for other landowners to protect their own lands. These tracts also serve as demonstrations of good land use practices for other owners and residents who have similar lands in need of forest management.



Contest Winners, Forestry Vocational Education, for School Years
1939-40 and 1940-41

Public Relations

Very few people abuse, injure or destroy something which they own or in which they have direct interest. In South Carolina the forests are owned by many individuals, families, firms and corporations. However, every citizen in the State, both white and colored, both owner and tenant, both juvenile and adult have a present and future interest in our forests. It has been aptly said that from the cradle to the grave we use forest products. In fact there are over 5,000 uses for wood, and chemical and physical research are increasing this number almost daily.

When we can acquaint a person with his dependence upon wood and forest products for his comfort, shelter and as a cash crop to help supply him with food, then there is little danger of him abusing, injuring or destroying a small or large part of this basic resource.

The employees of the State Commission of Forestry are charged with the duty of disseminating information which will bring about a greater appreciation of the value of our forests and this in turn will contribute toward protecting them from the ravages of the woods fires, insects, diseases and destructive methods of harvesting forest products.

Forestry Quiz Contests

The forestry quiz contest, which was successfully developed in South Carolina three years ago, has been modified from time to time and is still being used with great success among the school children of the State.

In the counties under protection, contests were held in the individual schools and cash prizes were given to the winners. From these school winners, contestants were selected to compete in the county contests and county finals were held in each county. In some cases the county contests were held at the annual protection barbecue but in others they were held over the radio or at a central location such as the courthouse or the high school at the county seat. After county finals were decided then the county winners in each district were assembled for a district run-off at a radio station having the largest coverage for the

district. The district contests determined the district winners and these winners were eligible to compete in the State contest.

The State contest was held over the radio at Columbia and the State winner was decided. The State winner received a gold medal and a substantial cash prize and each of the other four high ranking contestants were given silver or bronze medals as well as cash prizes.

The district foresters report that quiz contests were conducted in 1,058 schools and other places in their districts and that 127,854 persons took part in the contests. They combined fun, knowledge and training in appearing before public groups for both the participants and the forestry personnel, who conduct the contests.

The prize winners in the State contest, together with their standings are listed herewith:

| <i>Forest District</i> | <i>Contestant</i> | <i>Address</i> | <i>Standing</i> |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Aiken—Legare | Cato, Jr.—Monetta | | First Place |
| Camden—L. D. Broome | —Fairfield | | Second Place |
| Florence—Thomas | Vought—Nixonville | | Third Place |
| Spartanburg—Jane | Parker—Landrum | | Fourth Place |
| Walterboro—George | Strobel—Charleston | | Fifth Place |

Vocational Agriculture Forestry Projects

School forests were started in 1931 and are jointly conducted by the Vocational Education Division of the State Department of Education and the South Carolina Forest Service.

The school forests in many counties have been a potent factor in arousing the interest of the citizens in their locality in protecting their lands from fire. They have also been instrumental in obtaining the necessary legislation to provide cooperative fire control by the County and State Commission of Forestry for many counties. They also aid in setting up an organization in the county and in enlisting the aid of the citizens in preventing and suppressing woods fires. The school forests have, in many cases, been instrumental in bringing about the proper timber harvesting practices, not merely on the lands of the students, but also on lands of others who had seen the benefits to be derived from thinnings, improvement cuttings, pruning and conservative timber extraction methods.



Judson Lane, Latta, low country prize winner, forestry vocational education course, stands beside fire break he plowed around and through his farm woods.

The home projects of many of the students were quite outstanding and in view of the fact that the ultimate object of the school forest is to get the students to put into practice at home the things which they are taught or learn, many teachers require that each of their pupils, taking forestry work, must have a home project in forestry.

The district foresters of the South Carolina Forest Service, and the forest technicians, work with the vocational teachers and supervisors in carrying on the school forest project.

The tabulation which follows gives the numerical data regarding this activity:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Schools carrying on forestry projects | 32 |
| Pupils engaged in forestry course | 847 |
| Pupils having home forestry projects | 465 |
| Pupils completing home forestry projects | 394 |
| Completed home forestry project-raising seedlings..... | 164 |
| Completed home forestry project-planting trees | 113 |
| Completed home forestry project-constructing fire-breaks | 85 |
| Completed home forestry project-improvement cuttings | 82 |
| Completed home forestry project-forestry tools | 32 |

Forestry Prize Winners

Prizes were again awarded to schools and teachers who excelled in this work. Students who obtained the highest scores in connection with their home projects were given an all-expense trip to forest industries, to properties under protection from fire and under forest management, to national forests, State parks and State forestry activities in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The following were the prize winners for the school year:

Up-State School—First Place—Camden High School, Camden, S. C.

Up-State School—Second Place—Chesnee High School, Chesnee, S. C.

Low-Country School—First Place—Ridgeland High School, Ridgeland, S. C.

Low-Country School—Second Place—Berkeley High School, Monck's Corner, S. C.

Up-State—High Ranking Teacher—H. A. Small, Camden High School, Camden, S. C.

Low-Country—High Ranking Teacher—J. D. O'Quinn, Ridgeland High School, Ridgeland, S. C.

Up-State—High Ranking Student—George Joel Harris, Cleveland High School, Madison, S. C.

Low-Country—High Ranking Student—Judson Lane, Latta High School, Route No. 1, Marion, S. C.

Schools which ranked first in the Up-Country and Low-Country were awarded prizes of \$30.00 each and those which ranked second were given \$20.00 each. The teachers, who did the best work in connection with these schools, were each awarded \$25.00. The awards to the schools were to the "Future Farmers", which is the agricultural group at each school where vocational agriculture is taught.

Exhibits

The State Fair Association, the County Fair Associations and their officials continued their excellent cooperation in providing space and assistance in erecting the forestry and state park exhibits.

Our excellent system of state parks, state summer camps and the need for forest protection and forest management were publicized through fair exhibits. The C. C. C., the N. Y. A. and the W. P. A all cooperated in the construction and preparation of exhibits.

TABLE NO. 23—FAIR EXHIBITS

| Place Held | Type Exhibit | Estimated No. of Persons Viewing Exhibit |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Chester (Colored Fair) | Assets and Liabilities | 3,600 |
| Winnboro | Miscellaneous | 2,500 |
| Camden | Hoppers | 7,000 |
| Lancaster | Miscellaneous | 3,000 |
| Bishopville | Hoppers | 6,000 |
| Sumter | State Parks | 10,000 |
| Rock Hill | International Rule | 5,000 |
| Woodruff | Hoppers | 4,000 |
| Laurens | Assets and Liabilities | 12,000 |
| Central | Assets and Liabilities | 4,500 |
| Spartanburg | Park Flash Map | 40,000 |
| Welcome School | Conservation Material | 1,000 |
| Union | Park Photo-Mural | 10,000 |
| Anderson | Park Flash Map | 50,000 |
| Lake View | Hopper | 6,000 |
| Georgetown | Forestry Photo-Mural, International Rule... | 12,000 |
| Bennettsville | Assets and Liabilities | 10,000 |
| Kingstree | Park Photo-Mural | 12,000 |
| Dillon | Park Flash Map | 10,000 |
| Manning | Park Photo-Mural | 8,000 |
| Florence | Hopper | 40,000 |
| Loris | Assets and Liabilities | 14,000 |
| Charleston | Hopper | 50,000 |
| Colleton | Park Flash Map | 4,000 |
| Brunson | Park Photo Mural | 2,500 |
| Walterboro Garden Club | Picture Exhibit | 500 |
| Columbia—State Fair | Ask Yourself These Questions | 130,000 |
| Columbia (Colored Fair) | Ask Yourself These Questions | 20,000 |
| | | 477,600 |

Moving Pictures, Lectures and Radio

The portable moving picture outfit was removed from the trailer, which had been in use for several years, and a lightweight, 1,500 watt portable generator was obtained. The compact outfit was now light and small enough to be carried in the trunk compartment and rear seat of the district forester's or forest technician's car, thereby, eliminating the need for using the trailer.

During the year three moving picture outfits were used by members of the State Forest Service. The portable outfit, working out of the Columbia office in charge of an experienced operator, was used in all of the districts, another outfit, which was used where suitable current was available, was used in the Florence District and particularly by the Horry County Forester, and another outfit was used only in Charleston County by the

county ranger. The last named outfit was provided by Charleston County for the ranger's use.

The delineascope and slides were used quite extensively in all of the districts and this outfit, as well as the silent projector using a film of state park scenes and activities, were used by the Columbia office force.

During the year 334 shows were given in South Carolina to 50,763 people. The films used were mainly "Pine Ways To Profit", "ABC of Forestry", "A Heritage We Guard", "Forest Fires and Game" and "State Parks in South Carolina." Slides consisted of the following sets "Historic Tree" slides, "Forestry" slides and a set of slides pertaining to state parks, historical scenes and tree flowers.

The garden clubs, federated women's clubs, civic clubs, 4-H clubs and future farmers as well as many educators and citizens cooperated in arranging the showing and carrying out of programs.

At each showing a district forester, forest technician, or other member of the State Forest Service gave introductory talks at the beginning of each show and in many cases local citizens also spoke on the value of forestry, state parks and forest conservation.

Table No. 24

Attendance At Moving Picture Shows

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| White Adults | 6,793 |
| Colored Adults | 4,715 |
| White Children | 29,105 |
| Colored Children | 10,150 |

Total50,763

Table No. 25
Moving Picture Shows

| County | No. of Shows | County | No. of Shows |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Abbeville | 8 | Hampton | 4 |
| Aiken | 3 | Jasper | 4 |
| Allendale | 2 | Kershaw | 15 |
| Anderson | 5 | Lancaster | 11 |
| Bamberg | 10 | Laurens | 6 |
| Barnwell | 3 | Lee | 5 |
| Beaufort | 3 | Lexington | 16 |
| Berkeley | 4 | Marion | 12 |
| Calhoun | 1 | Marlboro | 13 |
| Charleston | 13 | McCormick | 1 |
| Cherokee | 9 | Newberry | 1 |
| Chester | 13 | Oconee | 4 |
| Chesterfield | 5 | Orangeburg | 6 |
| Clarendon | 6 | Pickens | 9 |
| Colleton | 6 | Richland | 25 |
| Darlington | 5 | Saluda | 1 |
| Dorchester | 22 | Spartanburg | 15 |
| Dillon | 12 | Sumter | 13 |
| Edgefield | 1 | Union | 5 |
| Fairfield | 12 | Williamsburg | 2 |
| Georgetown | 7 | York | 3 |
| Greenville | 5 | | |
| Greenwood | 1 | Total | 334 |
| Horry | 7 | | |

New Forestry Film Being Made

The U. S. Forest Service is cooperating with the State Forest Service in producing a new film on forestry which will be available for showing in South Carolina. It will be made under Southern conditions and in all probability a portion of it will be made right here in South Carolina.

Talks on forestry were made by the state forester, assistants in the Columbia office, district foresters, technicians and rangers to civic clubs, schools conservation groups or farm organizations

and groups, to sportsmen and game associations, lumbering and logging organizations and land use groups.

The talks were given to 56,366 persons exclusive of radio listeners and members of the South Carolina Forest Service.

Excellent cooperation was received from the radio stations located within the State and by the stations in neighboring states having South Carolina coverage. A set of transcriptions was made at Columbia by members of the South Carolina Forest Service and these transcriptions were routed around to the radio stations. In addition, a set of short radio transcriptions, supplied by the U. S. Forest Service, was routed around to the stations. Virtually all sections in the State cooperated in broadcasting county, district and state finals in the forestry quiz contests. The Sumter radio station also cooperated in issuing daily radio advices regarding the fire danger readings supplied by the State Forest Service.

Posters and Publications

The American Forestry Association had Devereaux Butcher, nationally known cameraman and writer, to design a stamp and poster pertaining to forestry and national defense. A supply of these stamps was obtained and distributed to the various districts and a supply of the attractive poster, which is an enlargement of the stamp, was also obtained and will be distributed to the districts.

The Champion Paper and Fibre Company of Canton, North Carolina donated an excellent stock of white paper made from Southern pine and hardwoods for use in printing 13,000 copies of the popular publication, "My Forestry Note Book." This publication was revised, republished and distributed to pupils and teachers in South Carolina. The entire edition was practically exhausted before the end of the school year and a new supply is greatly needed. The cover was changed and several new features were added to it.

A sticker, size $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by 4" was obtained for pasting on or near telephones in order to facilitate the reporting of woods fires. This sticker has a space for inserting one or several telephone numbers. In addition, a new poster was designed and printed and is an aid in designating places where woods fires may be reported. This poster will be placed wherever a storekeeper,

filling station operator or individual will cooperate in seeing that reports on woods fires are transmitted to the proper persons.

A publication "Forestry and Land Use Planning On Farm Lands in South Carolina" was written by the State Forester and was published in attractive form. This twelve page booklet was distributed quite widely in appropriate places.

Newspapers and Magazines

A total of 385 news releases were issued from the offices of the district foresters and county rangers to the papers in the counties in which they were working. A total of 116 newspaper articles were issued by the Columbia Office of the State Forest Service and feature articles, news material and photographs were furnished to newspapers, lumber journals, naval stores publications, recreational, sporting, agricultural and conservation magazines.

The Press of the State and that of bordering states contributed a large number of articles, editorial comment and also published many of the news releases supplied to them. People of South Carolina are rapidly becoming acquainted with the forestry problems of the State, largely through the excellent manner in which the Press of the State continues to advance forestry.

Request for Material

The five district foresters of the South Carolina Forest Service report having distributed 33,345 pieces of literature and during this same period the Columbia Office distributed 18,399 pieces of literature to people in South Carolina and 20,193 pieces to persons and agencies in other states and foreign countries.

The U. S. Travel Bureau of the Department of Interior, the Railroad Companies, Gasoline Companies, Automobile Clubs and Sportsmen Organizations as well as school teachers and Garden and Women Club workers have been helpful in distributing state park, forestry and South Carolina informational material to great numbers of people.

Many of the requests for material, which cannot be supplied by the State Forest Service, are referred to other state departments, Chambers of Commerce, Clemson College and the University of South Carolina.

Conservation Week

Conservation Week was proclaimed by Governor Burnet R. Maybank for the period December 1-7 and Arbor Day, as fixed by Law, was the first Friday in December.

Conservation Week is sponsored by the Garden Clubs and Federated Women's Clubs of South Carolina and they obtained the cooperation of a large number of public agencies, service clubs, churches, organized clubs, radio and the Press in focusing attention on the great need for properly protecting and utilizing our natural resources. Mrs. A. F. Storm, of Mount Holly, was Chairman of Natural Resources for the South Carolina Garden Clubs and Mrs. Richard L. Burnett of Columbia is Chairman of Conservation of Natural Resources for the Federated Women's Clubs of South Carolina. Mrs. Storm, Mrs. Burnett, the district and group chairmen, the conservation chairmen of the clubs and the conservation week chairmen in each county as well as district foresters, county rangers and other protective associations helped make this Week a success.

Programs were held at colleges, high schools, and grade schools throughout the State. The Press and radio stations, civic and sportsmen clubs, 4-H clubs, scouts, future farmers and the Extension Service contributed their services and facilities. The total number of schools and clubs participating was 552 and 64,532 persons participated in the programs.

Table Rock Scene of Second Annual School for the Conservation of Natural Resources

The second annual School for the Conservation of Natural Resources was held at Table Rock State Park, July 15-20.

The students and school staff were quartered in the five log cabins near the lake. Meals were served in the newly completed rock and hewn timber Lodge overlooking the lake. School was held in the large recreation room of the Lodge, on the porch where views of the Rock, the Stool, and Pinnacle Mountain were superb and also right in the woods particularly along the trail which ascends the mountain following a stream of great beauty.

Activities started daily at 7:00 a. m. and usually continued until 9:30 p. m. but during this time there were opportunities

for swimming, boating, rest, cards, strolling and just sitting and rocking.

Briefly, the list of speakers, the school directors and persons on the program follow:

Mrs. A. F. Storm, Director
 Mrs. Richard L. Burnett, Director
 Mr. C. H. Schaeffer, Director

First Day

Mrs. A. F. Storm, presiding.

Mr. Norman House, CCC Superintendent, "Welcome to Table Rock State Park—A CCC Project."

Mr. C. H. Jones, Park Superintendent, "The Park and Its Staff are at Your Service."

Mrs. Henry T. Crigler, President Garden Clubs of S. C. "Address of Welcome."

Mrs. J. E. Groce, President of S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs, "Address of Welcome."

Mrs. A. Fletcher Spigner, Invocation.

Mrs. Storm and Mrs. Burnett, "The Aims of the School."

Mr. Ernest Carnes, Soil Conservation Service, Illustrated talk on Soil Conservation.

Mr. J. H. Stevens, State Health Department, Talk on Water and Water Pollution in South Carolina.

Mr. George Brown, Director Extension Activities, S. C. Department of Education, talk on the Teaching of Conservation in Schools of South Carolina.

Second Day

Forests—Mrs. James Cathcart, presiding.

Mr. R. J. Riebold, U. S. Forest Service, talk on National Forests.

Mr. R. E. Rea, Francis Marion National Forest, talk relating to that forest.

Mr. Randolph Lee, Director Sand Hills State Forest, talk on the Sand Hills State Forest near Patrick.

Mrs. Tennie de Jarnette, U. S. Forest Service, "Natural Resources."

Mr. C. R. Ross, S. C. Assistant Extension Forester, spoke on "Farm Forestry in South Carolina."

Prof. L. L. Smith, University of South Carolina, "The Role of Rock Weathering."

H. A. Smith, State Forester, "Forestry Needs in South Carolina."

J. C. Blakeney, Assistant State Forester, "Forest Protection in South Carolina."

Third Day

Wildlife—*Mrs. J. C. Burton*, presiding.

Mr. Walter Gresh, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "The Bull's Island Wildlife Refuge."

Mr. John Nock, President, S. C. Game and Fish Association, "Game Protection In South Carolina."

Mr. West Jacocks, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Fish and Game in South Carolina."

Mr. Chester A. Leichardt, U. S. Fish and Game Service, "Federal Game Law Enforcement."

Picture—"Pineways To Profit."

Fourth Day

Parks—*Mrs. A. W. Atkins*, Charleston, presiding

Mr. R. A. Walker, In Charge of State Parks, "Recent Aims and Developments In State Parks."

Mr. Charles W. Graves, National Park Service, "Nature Study Work In State Parks."

Mr. J. Ross Eakin, Superintendent, Great Smoky National Park, talk on Parks.

Pictures—"The River"—"The Morning Dove."

Campfire and Stunts

Miss Marion Pellew, Aiken, talk on Birds.

Fifth Day

Wild Flowers, Trees and Shrubs—*Mrs. R. L. Burnett*, presiding.

Mr. C. H. Schaeffer—Field trip for tree identification.

Mr. R. A. Conard, C. C. C. Director for South Carolina—"The C. C. C., its purpose and achievements."

Mr. Fitz Hugh McMaster, Columbia—"How To Enjoy The Wildlife, Scenic and Historical Riches of South Carolina."

Sixth Day

Wild Flowers—*Mrs. Mark Reynolds*, presiding.

Mr. Ray Plumer, Landscape Architect, S. C. Forest Service, "The Flora of the Mountain Parks of South Carolina."

Mr. Norman House, Camp Superintendent, Floral field trip in Table Rock State Park.

Farewell Addresses.

The cost per student was set at \$7.00 for the period of the School. Persons registering for shorter periods were charged \$1.25 a day and others staying just for meals paid at the rate of .50c per meal. The School rate of \$7.00 covered meals and cabin lodging. The daily rate of \$1.25 covered three meals and a night's lodging.

It is planned to have the Third School at one of the other state parks and the costs will, in all probability, be the same.

Forestry CCC Activities

The State Commission of Forestry during the year ending June 30th, 1941, operated in the State the following C. C. C. Camps:

- P-88—Lee County
- P-70—Barnwell County
- P-71—Richland County
- S-90—Greenville County
- P-91—Sumter County
- P-92—Georgetown County
- P-93—Colleton County
- P-94—Orangeburg County

Camp P-88, Lee County. The Lee County Camp for the past several years has been located adjacent to the Lee State Park. This camp was abandoned on September 13th, 1940 after it had completed construction and development of Lee State Park. This camp also contributed to the development of the Farm Security Administration farm area at Ashwood through the construction of a dam and lake area. During the year a side camp was operated out of P-88 near Dovesville in Darlington County. This side camp constructed a complete forest fire tower unit at Mont Clare in Darlington County. The camp then connected this tower by telephone line with the Hartsville Tower and the Ranger and Warden's residence. A timber type survey for this county was completed during the year.

P-70, Barnwell County. Work from this camp consisted primarily of continued development of the Barnwell State Park, construction of fish rearing pools at Barnwell and the operation of a side camp near Springfield in Orangeburg County. The main work of the Springfield side camp consisted of telephone line construction, completion of the Neeses Forest Fire Tower Unit, timber type survey work and Soil Conservation Work. This camp was abandoned during April 1941.

P-71, Richland County, concentrated work on the completion of the Sesqui-Centennial State Park in Richland County. In addition, considerable work was devoted to completing the fire control system in Richland County which consisted of telephone lines and truck trails. The Sesqui-Centennial State Park

Forest Fire Tower Unit was completed by this camp. Considerable planting of forest trees for demonstrational purposes was done by the camp, through a cooperative agreement. Enrollee labor was furnished to the Soil Conservation Service for work in Richland County.

S-90, Greenville County, was abandoned on September 16th, 1940. Work at this camp up until that time for the year, consisted primarily of completion of the Paris Mountain State Park improvements and truck trail construction from a side camp established in the upper part of Greenville County.

P-91, Sumter County. Work from P-91 as in previous years was devoted largely to the construction and operation of the Sumter Nursery near Sumter. In addition to this, some enrollee labor was devoted to the construction and reconstruction of telephone lines in Sumter County. This camp also planted seedlings on the Poinsett State Forest.

P-92, Georgetown County. P-92 continued the operation of a side camp in Horry County. Work at this side camp consisted chiefly of the relocation and construction of a telephone line in the Meade-Wampee Association. There was also some truck trail construction begun from this side camp. Enrollee labor at the main camp was concentrated on fire control truck trail construction and the operation and maintenance of the Georgetown Nursery. P-92 was abandoned during June 1941.

P-93, Colleton County, was established during June 1940 and operated from the main camp located near Jacksonboro. The primary work done by this camp consisted of fire control truck trail construction, timber type survey work and telephone line construction.

P-94, Orangeburg County, was established in September 1940, the main camp being located south of Elloree, in Orangeburg County. This camp concentrated on the construction of forest fire tower units, telephone lines and truck trails in Orangeburg County. Upon the abandonment of the Barnwell County Camp, P-94, this camp took over the side camp near Springfield and continued operation of that camp. A tower unit was constructed near Holly Hill and construction was begun on a telephone line

between the city of Orangeburg and the Holly Hill Tower. This camp also planted trees on Aiken County Forests.

In addition to the work accomplished by the above named camps, the Soil Conservation Service in Lancaster County continued cooperation with the State Commission of Forestry in constructing two forest fire tower units in Lancaster County and the construction of telephone lines between the two tower units and Ranger and Warden's residences. The State CCC Camps in turn furnished considerable enrollee labor to the Soil Conservation Service for Soil Conservation Work. Enrollee labor was also used by the State in making demonstration plantings of forest tree seedlings along main highways and county roads. Considerable enrollee labor was used in cooperating with the various county forest protective associations in carrying out forest fire control work.

All CCC Camps during the past year were considerably handicapped in work accomplishments due to periodic shortages in enrollees stationed at each camp. In addition, it became necessary to abandon several of the camps so that at the end of the fiscal year there remained only four state CCC Camps in South Carolina.

It is felt that the CCC Camps have contributed a great deal toward the advancement of the State Park and Forestry Program in the State during the fiscal year 1940-41. It is through the facilities made available by CCC Forces that South Carolina will be given more adequate forest fire protection and forest tree planting stock.

The following table shows a listing of the various types of work accomplished by CCC Forces in constructing various improvements for the advancement of forestry in this State.

TABLE NO. 28—UNITS OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED—CCC CAMPS FISCAL YEAR 1940-1941

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| Bridges | 1 | |
| Buildings other than CCC Camp: | | |
| Barns | 4 | |
| Dwellings | 5 | |
| Equipment and Supply Storage Houses | 1 | |
| Garages | 1 | |
| Latrines and Toilets | 6 | |
| Lookout Towers Constructed | 2 | |
| Lookout Tower Improvements | 8 | |
| Other Buildings | 16 | |
| Fences | 592 | Rds. |
| Power Lines | 1 | Mile |
| Sewage Disposal System | 1 | |
| Telephone Lines | 118.2 | Miles |
| Water Supply System | 1 | |
| Other Structural Improvements | 13 | |
| Truck Trails and Minor Roads | 22.1 | Miles |
| Foot Trails | 1 | |
| Terracing | 79 | Miles |
| Terracing, Outletting—Clearing and Cleaning Channels and Levees | 100,000 | Sq. Yds. |
| Pipe and Tile Lines | 1,600 | Ft. |
| Field Planting Trees | 301 | Acres |
| Forest Stand Improvement | 5 | Acres |
| Nurseries | 13,303 | Man Days |
| Tree Seed Collection | 7,881 | Bu. |
| Fighting Forest Fires | 1,610 | Man Days |
| Construction Fire Breaks | 3.2 | Miles |
| Tree Insect Pest Control | 20 | Acres |
| Landscaping Undifferentiated | 2 | Acres |
| Parking Areas and Parking Overlooks | 4,000 | Sq. Yds. |
| Lake and Pond Development | 3,050 | Man Days |
| Surveys | 153 | Man Days |
| Marking Boundaries | 6 | Miles |
| Preparation and Transportation Materials | 6,240 | Man Days |
| Surveys | 7,337 | Man Days |
| Timber Mapping | 432 | Acres |
| Equipment Labor and Construction | 432 | Man Days |
| Warehousing | 1,091 | Man Days |
| Technical Service Camp Buildings | 5 | |
| Wells | 6 | |
| Fish Rearing Pools | 16,929 | |
| Signs and Monuments | 28 | |
| Table and Bench Combinations | 40 | |
| Beach Improvements | 3 | |
| Public Picnic Ground Development | 876 | Man Days |
| Public Camp Ground Development | 3 | Acres |
| Lodges and Museums | 1 | |

State Parks

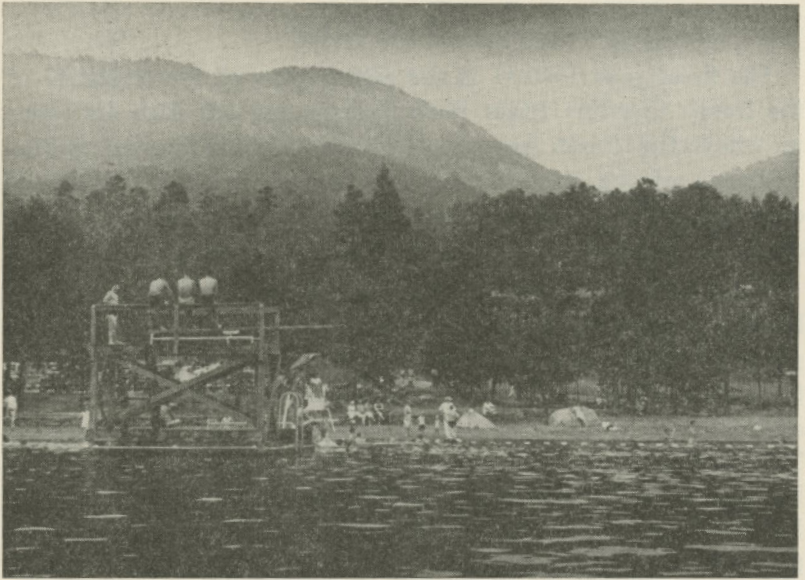
The fiscal year 1940-41 is the eighth year of the existence of the South Carolina State Park System and the fifth full year in which the Parks have been opened for use by the public. Fourteen of the sixteen State Parks had reached a stage of development that enabled them to be operated for the benefit of the people while two were still in early development stages.

With each year of operation the use of the Parks has increased but the increase during the past fiscal year was the greatest ever recorded. The records show 830,156 people made their way through the park entrances, representing an increase of 42 per cent over the 584,150 visitors recorded during the previous year. The number of picnickers increased from 130,981 to 193,484, an increase of 48 per cent and the number of swimmers from 115,584 in 1939-40 to 178,541 in 1940-41 representing an increase of 55 per cent. In addition there was heavy participation in the varied activity program offered on all the Parks. Such participation was far beyond expectations and taxed the facilities and the personnel in the Parks to the very limit.

Of great significance was the tremendous increase in the number of children who took part in the varied State Park programs. The increase in the number of children was over 100 per cent; 126,975 being recorded in 1939-40 and 254,150 in 1940-41. This was due to a great extent to programs on the Parks designed especially for school children and to the provision of transportation facilities which enabled them to get out to the Parks.

During the summer months the State Park vacation cabins were used almost to their full capacity, especially those located in the mountains and the seashore which recorded only a few vacancies.

The summer camps operated by the State were more heavily used than ever before. These camps are designed to provide camping opportunities for organizations and individuals who could not otherwise have participated. One of these camps was operated as an underprivileged camp in cooperation with the Work Projects Administration who furnished personnel for operating the camp and solicited funds for expenses. So many



Bathers enjoy cool waters of lake at foot of picturesque Table Rock

applications were received that it was necessary to take care of the overflow at another camp for the latter part of the summer.

The State Park Division experienced its first major catastrophe when a serious storm considerably damaged Edisto Beach and Hunting Island State Parks on August 11, 1940. At Edisto Beach, where development was further advanced, the damage was greatest. Three of the vacation cabins were demolished and the other two badly damaged. Sewage systems and water systems were ripped up, two shelters were demolished and other buildings and facilities badly damaged. Many trees were blown down, the bulkhead was washed away and a considerable section of the beach was washed away. The damage to facilities was estimated at \$25,000.

The State Park System

Although many new facilities were put into operation during the year, there was no change in the number of State Parks and the acreage.

The following table shows a list of the State Parks with their acreage, location, date of establishment and date of opening:

TABLE NO. 27

| Park Name | Acreage | County | Date Estab. | Date Opened |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Aiken | 867 | Aiken | July, 1934 | Aug., 1936 |
| 2. Barnwell | 252 | Barnwell | July, 1937 | Aug., 1939 |
| 3. Cheraw | 7,562 | Chesterfield | Mar., 1934 | July, 1939 |
| 4. Chester | 523 | Chester | May, 1935 | July, 1939 |
| 5. Edisto Beach | 1,255 | Charleston | Feb., 1935 | June, 1937 |
| 6. Givhans Ferry | 1,235 | Dorchester and Colleton | Oct., 1934 | June, 1937 |
| 7. Greenwood | 1,114 | Greenwood | Apr., 1938 | ..... |
| 8. Hunting Island | 5,000 | Beaufort | July, 1938 | ..... |
| 9. Kings Mountain | 6,166 | York and Cherokee | Nov., 1934 | June, 1940 |
| 10. Lee | 2,839 | Lee | June, 1935 | June, 1941 |
| 11. Myrtle Beach | 320 | Horry | Aug., 1934 | July, 1936 |
| 12. Oconee | 1,165 | Oconee | July, 1935 | June, 1937 |
| 13. Paris Mountain | 1,275 | Greenville | Apr., 1935 | June, 1937 |
| 14. Poinsett | 1,000 | Sumter | Aug., 1934 | Aug., 1936 |
| 15. Sesqui Centennial | 1,500 | Richland | Aug., 1937 | June, 1940 |
| 16. Table Rock | 2,860 | Pickens | May, 1935 | June, 1940 |
| Total | 34,753 | | | |

Note: Date of establishment is the date first land was acquired and does not designate start of development work.

The State Legislature of 1941 authorized the purchase of an additional State Park on the shore of the new Santee-Cooper Lake and steps are being taken to acquire and establish this seventeenth State Park. Acquisition of this Park will complete the contemplated plans for the State Park System. There are no additional State Parks planned for the immediate future, as it is felt that the system is adequate to take care of the present needs.

In addition to the State Parks there are four Wayside Parks, designed for the traveling public, and providing picnicking and rest facilities along the well traveled highways.

The following table shows the Wayside Parks, their acreage, highway and county location:

TABLE NO. 28

Wayside Parks

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Acreage</i> | <i>Highway</i> | <i>County</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Colleton | 35 | U. S. No. 15 | Colleton |
| Greenville | 63 | U. S. No. 276 | Greenville |
| Greenwood | 30 | U. S. No. 178 | Greenwood |
| Kershaw | 31 | U. S. No. 1 | Kershaw |

Two more Waysides (Aiken—35 acres and Georgetown—32 acres) are being developed at the present time and will be turned over to the Division of State Parks for operation and maintenance sometime during the next year.

All the land comprising the State Park System is owned by the State with the exception of the Waysides, the Kings Mountain Park and part of the Cheraw Park which are owned by the Federal Government and leased to the State. These areas are operated in the same manner as the other State Parks.

The State Park System has a total estimated valuation of four million dollars broken down as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| State owned land | \$ 550,000.00 | |
| Improvements on State owned land.... | 2,100,000.00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$2,650,000.00 |
| Government owned land leased to | | |
| The State | 325,000.00 | |
| Improvements on Government land.... | 1,025,000.00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,350,000.00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | | \$4,000,000.00 |

At the present time the Federally owned land is leased to the State on a year to year basis, but it is mutually understood that these lands and improvements will be given to the State if the State properly maintains and operates them for the next few years.

Development and Federal Cooperation

Development work on the State Parks has, in the past, been accomplished with the splendid cooperation of the Federal Government through the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Park Service, and the U. S. Forest Service.

This development work was continued on nine State Parks during the year. On five of these areas, the development work was done by CCC camps under the supervision of the National Park Service. These five camps worked only on the Parks to which they were assigned and did little outside work.

Table No. 29 on the following page shows CCC Camps working on State Parks and the Federal funds expended in this department work.

The following chart shows the facilities on the State Parks, completed, under construction and proposed.

| State Park | Vacation Cabins | Fishing Cabins | Picnic Areas | Swimming | Bathhouses (1) | Boating (1) | Fishing | Refreshment Stands (1) | Dining Rooms (1) | Lodges | Group Camps (1) | Tent Camps | Trailer Camps | Trails | Fish Rearing Ponds | Tennis Courts (1) | Bridle Trails | Amphitheatres | Archery (1) | Outdoor Games (1) | Barbecue Pits |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-------------|---------|------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Aiken | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 2. Barnwell | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 3. Cheraw | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 4. Chester | | | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | | ■ | | | ■ | | | ■ | ■ |
| 5. Edisto Beach | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ | |
| 6. Givhans Ferry | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 7. Greenwood ... | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ |
| 8. Hunting Island | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | |
| 9. Kings Mtn. ... | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | | | ■ | | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 10. Lee | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| 11. Myrtle Beach | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 12. Paris Mtn. ... | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 13. Poinsett | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 14. Oconee | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | |
| 15. Sesqui-Centen. | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| 16. Table Rock ... | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

(1) Available only during summer season.

■ Completed

■ Under Construction

■ Proposed

TABLE NO. 29

N.P.S. Camps Working on State Parks

| <i>State Park</i> | <i>Camp Number</i> | <i>Expenditures</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Cheraw | NP-3 | \$20,231.68 |
| Greenwood | SP-11 | 23,557.24 |
| Hunting Island | SP-10 | 29,723.17 |
| Kings Mountain | NP-2 | 23,829.88 |
| Table Rock | SP-5 | 24,352.08 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$121,694.05 |

The above figures for expenditures do not include pay, food, or clothing of the CCC boys nor salaries of Army personnel operating the camps.

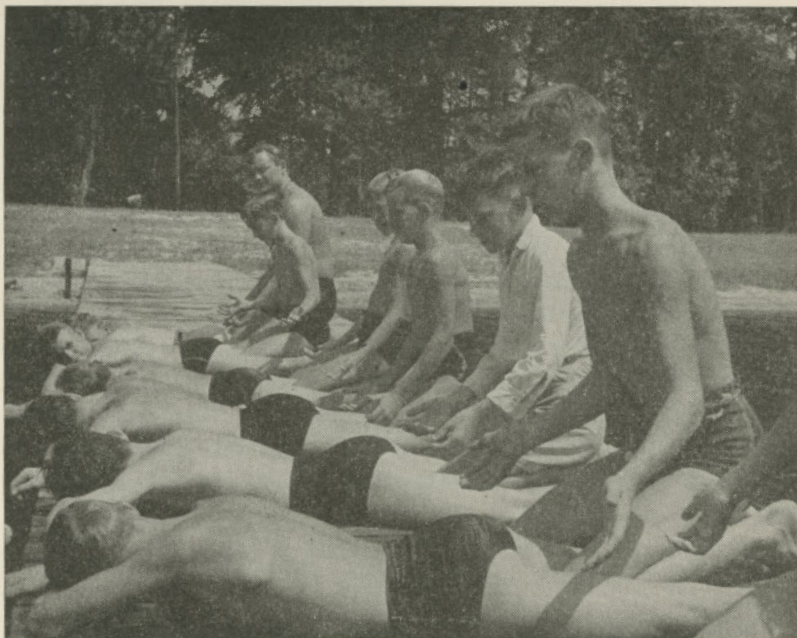
These same five CCC Camps during the year preceding spent \$151,660.56 for development work. The reduction of \$30,000.00 in expenditures bears out the statements that have been made in the last few annual reports that CCC funds were being reduced, and demonstrates the need for State cooperation in supplying building supplies and materials.

The following chart shows facilities which were completed during the year by National Park Service CCC Camps:

TABLE NO. 30—ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CCC CAMPS ON
STATE PARKS—FISCAL YEAR 1940-41

| Job Name | Unit | Total Work Accomplished |
|--|----------|----------------------------|
| Over-night Cabins | No. | 3 |
| Dwellings | No. | 1 |
| Latrines and Toilets | No. | 3 |
| Lodges and Museums | No. | 1 |
| Other Shelters | No. | 1 |
| Other Buildings | No. | 32 |
| Power Lines | Mi. | 1.7 |
| Incinerators | No. | 4 |
| Sewage and Waste Disposal Systems | No. | 7 |
| Telephone Lines | Mi. | 6 |
| Drinking Fountains | No. | 2 |
| Pipe or Tile Lines | Lin. Ft. | 5,923 |
| Storage Facilities (omit last 000) | Gal. | 33 |
| Wells, including Pumps and Pump Houses | No. | 2 |
| Miscellaneous Water Storage Facilities | No. | 18 |
| Camp Stoves or Fireplaces | No. | 1 |
| Other Structural Improvements (Seats) | No. | 77 |
| Signs, Markers and Monuments | No. | 133 |
| Table and Bench Combinations | No. | 4 |
| Other Structural Improvements (Miscellaneous) | No. | 14 |
| Landing Docks and Piers | No. | 1 |
| Truck Trails or Minor Roads | Mi. | 3 |
| Foot Trails | Mi. | 1.6 |
| Bank Sloping | Sq. Yd. | 2,975 |
| Excavation of Channels, Canals and Ditches (earth) | Cu. Yd. | 250 |
| Field Planting or Seeding (Trees) | Acres | 731 |
| Tree Seed Collection (Conifers) | Bu. | 36 |
| Fighting Forest Fires | M-days | 265 |
| Fire Hazard Reduction (other) | Acres | 265 |
| Fire Presuppression | M-days | 878 |
| Tree Insect Pest Control | Acres | 230 |
| Landscaping, Undifferentiated | Acres | 42 |
| Moving and Planting Trees and Shrubs | No. | 37,432 |
| Parking Areas and Parking Overlooks | Sq. Yd. | 10,720 |
| Seeding or Sodding | Acres | 17.8 |
| Soil Preparation (soiling, fertlg., fitg., etc.) | Acres | 17 |
| Food and Cover Planting and Seeding | Acres | 10 |
| Educational, Guide and Contact Station Work | M-days | 996 |
| Emergency Work | M-days | 257 |
| Insect Pest Control | Acres | 65 |
| Preparation and Transportation of Materials | M-days | 13,423 |
| Reconnaissance and Investigation (Other) | M-days | 180 |
| Surveys | M-days | 271 |

On four of the State Parks some development work was accomplished by CCC Camps under the direction of the U. S. Forest Service. These camps worked only part time on the Parks, spending a greater portion of their time on other fores-



Artificial respiration is taught at all state parks

try work. Four of these camps were discontinued during the year, leaving only one in place at the close of the year.

These camps, the Parks on which they worked, and the date of abandonment are shown in the table below:

TABLE NO. 31

| <i>State Park</i> | <i>Camp No.</i> | <i>Date of Abandonment</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Barnwell | P-70 | April 1, 1941 |
| Lee | P-88 | Dec. 13, 1940 |
| Paris Mountain | S-90 | Sept. 16, 1940 |
| Sesqui-Centennial | P-71 | ..... |

Expenditures and accomplishments of these camps will be found in another section of this report under "Forestry CCC Activities."

During the past seven years the National Park Service has expended \$1,169,186.70 through funds made available by CCC for the purchase of building materials, salaries of supervisory

personnel, small equipment, and operation and upkeep of heavy equipment to carry out the State Park development program and the U. S. Forest Service has expended approximately \$600,000 making a total Federal expenditure of approximately \$1,800,000. This is exclusive of all the labor furnished and the heavy equipment which is easily double that amount. It is conservatively estimated that five million dollars of Federal funds have been spent on the State Parks. The Federal Government is willing to continue expenditures for all items except that funds for building materials are very limited, and they have asked the States to supply a portion of these needs. If the State can contribute from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the Federal expenditures we can expect continuance of the development program. If no funds are made available for these purposes such cooperation cannot be expected to last for any length of time.

Personnel

The total staff of the Division of State Parks on June 30, 1941, excluding laborers, was 21 permanent and 164 summer-time employees. In addition there were about 40 helpers and laborers periodically on the payroll. Summer personnel included Park Recreational Directors, life-guards, park naturalists, recreational assistants, camp managers, camp nurses, cooks, cook's helpers, bathhouse and refreshment stand operators and bathhouse attendants.

The permanent staff is not adequate and they are not sufficiently paid. There is great need for additional help in the main office and for a better permanent field staff. The summer field staff was probably sufficient as far as numbers were concerned but was lacking in training and experience. Many excellently trained prospects could not afford to accept employment because of the small salaries that were offered.

Maintenance and Operation

Park maintenance is becoming a major problem. Many of the Parks have been completed and in operation for over five years, and to maintain them and keep them in a proper state of repair becomes more difficult as they age. Repainting, re-

pairing machinery and equipment, replacing screens, broken panes, rotted boards, keeping the water, sewage and electric systems in good working condition are constantly necessary and call for considerably more funds than have been available heretofore.

The State Legislature directed the State Commission of Forestry to acquire the land and to secure ways and means of development work to establish a State Park System adequate to care for the needs of the people of the State. Land for all proposed Parks except one has been acquired and development work has been proceeding very satisfactory for almost eight years, through Federal cooperation and at little cost to the State. When development of the facilities is completed by the Federal Government they can do no more and it becomes the responsibility of the State to maintain these facilities in a good state of repair. Each year more of these facilities are made available and the cost of maintaining and operating them becomes greater and greater. For the first few years, therefore, the funds appropriated to the Commission must increase each year until the system is completed. When that time is reached the Division of State Parks can be expected to operate on substantially



Picnicking is the largest activity in South Carolina parks. It may be enjoyed throughout the year

the same funds each year. The work is rapidly expanding and increasing appropriations are essential until the established goal has been reached.

In operating the Parks great stress was, as in the past, laid on cleanliness, sanitation, and safety. Life-guards were carefully chosen and thoroughly trained in their duties of protecting the public while swimming. First aid stations were maintained on every Park and thousands of minor injuries, including cuts, bruises, sprains, sunburn and others received prompt treatment on the Park.

Every effort is being made to educate the Park user to help keep the Park clean and the results of these efforts are being realized although there is still far too much vandalism, careless destruction, and needless scattering of trash and rubbish.

The second annual State Park Employees Training Institute was held at Cheraw State Park in the latter part of May. The Conference was attended by all permanent employees of the State Park Division and all temporary employees who were to work with the Division during the summer. The purpose in these training conferences is to acquaint the Park personnel with the aims and objectives of the State Park System and to give them helpful suggestions and instructions to enable them to do a more efficient job in operating the Parks and in putting on the Park program.

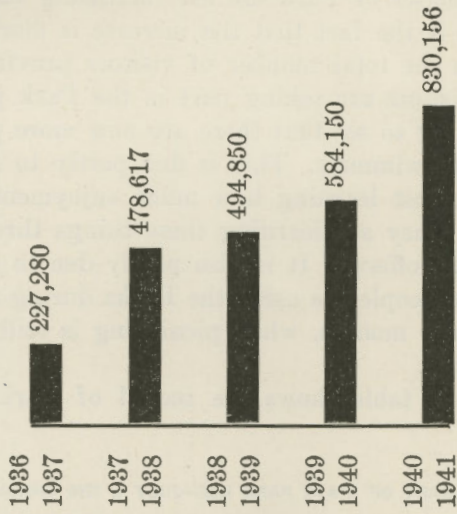
Park Use

Use of the State Parks has been rapidly increasing since they were opened for use to the public in 1936. Not only have the total number of visitors increased but the number participating in some part of the expanding recreational program has increased to an even greater degree. The casual Park visitor is decreasing, and almost every one of the recorded visitors to the Parks came out to participate in one of the many activities offered or to make use of some of the Park facilities.

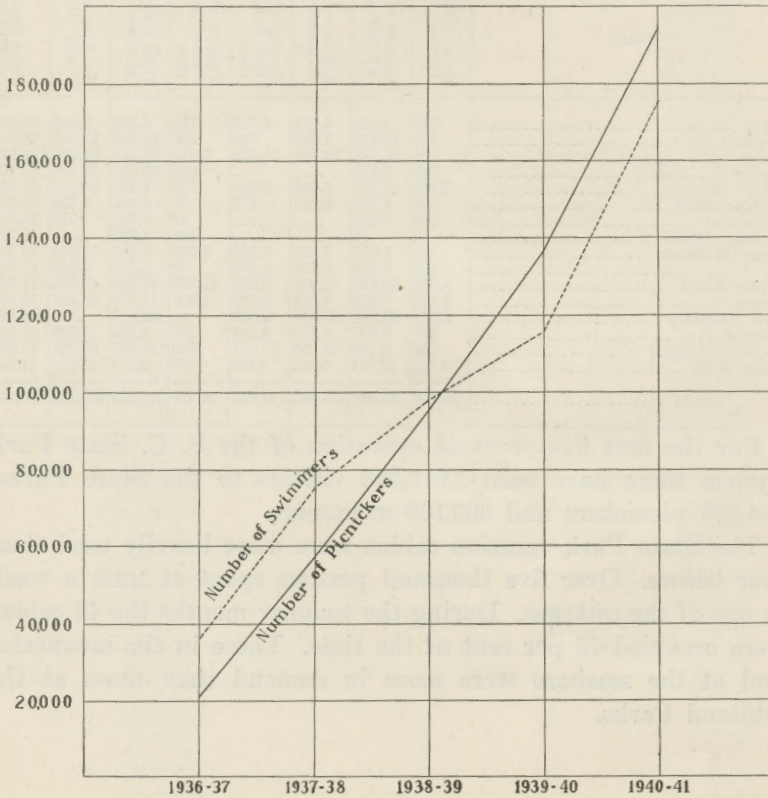
Five-year records are available only on the total number of visitors to the Parks, the number of picnickers and the number of swimmers.

The following charts show these comparisons for the past five years:

Total Number of Park Visitors



Number of Swimmers and Picnickers



From the above chart it can easily be seen that participation in these two phases of Park use are increasing rapidly. What does not show is the fact that the increase is more rapid than the increase in the total number of visitors proving that more of the Park visitors are taking part in the Park programs. It is also interesting to see that there are now more picnickers on the parks than swimmers. This is due partly to the fact that our people are just learning how much enjoyment picnic parties can give. They are learning these things through the improved facilities offered. It is also partly due to the fact that more and more people are using the Parks during months other than the summer months, when picnicking is still possible but swimming is not.

The following table shows the record of Park use for the year 1940-41:

TABLE NO. 32—SUMMARY OF STATE PARK USE—JULY 1, 1940 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1941

| PARK | No. of Picnic Parties | Number of Picnickers | Number of Swimmers | Number of Bath-house Users | Number of Out-of-State Cars | Total Number of Cars | No. Visitors Under 18 | Total Number of Visitors |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Aiken | 506 | 9,351 | 4,274 | 1,746 | 718 | 4,531 | 8,943 | 21,671 |
| Barnwell | 487 | 11,553 | 7,862 | 790 | 305 | 15,155 | 11,553 | 32,236 |
| Cheraw | 524 | 11,184 | 33,129 | 16,085 | 3,919 | 23,449 | 53,816 | 111,172 |
| Chester | 280 | 7,149 | ..... | ..... | 910 | 13,671 | 13,103 | 36,460 |
| Edisto Beach | 1,620 | 12,572 | 8,642 | 2,355 | 779 | 7,772 | 16,801 | 37,040 |
| Givhans Ferry | 166 | 4,150 | 3,554 | 777 | 70 | 4,095 | 4,750 | 14,607 |
| Greenwood | 191 | 3,416 | ..... | ..... | 27 | 3,065 | 718 | 15,854 |
| Hunting Island | 2 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 140 | 1,387 | ..... | 5,717 |
| Kings Mountain | 125 | 1,859 | 3,841 | 1,520 | 3,558 | 7,095 | 12,944 | 30,204 |
| Lee | 207 | 4,829 | 5,178 | 4,184 | 99 | 5,099 | 5,439 | 21,063 |
| Myrtle Beach | 5,605 | 50,670 | 15,930 | 3,528 | 11,139 | 41,920 | 60,555 | 151,247 |
| Oconee | 1,428 | 6,834 | 8,501 | 2,524 | 1,307 | 14,916 | 16,357 | 50,074 |
| Paris Mountain | 1,275 | 42,294 | 39,484 | 7,582 | ..... | 35,729 | ..... | 144,186 |
| Poinsett | 774 | 8,925 | 6,925 | 4,101 | 308 | 7,156 | 12,316 | 31,520 |
| Sesqui-Centennial | 896 | 7,169 | 31,289 | 15,827 | 503 | 19,026 | 25,827 | 85,305 |
| Table Rock | 1,523 | 11,511 | 9,932 | 6,058 | 409 | 9,354 | 11,500 | 41,800 |
| Totals | 15,609 | 193,484 | 178,541 | 67,087 | 24,191 | 214,230 | 254,622 | 830,156 |

For the first five years of operation of the S. C. State Park System there have been 2,615,053 visitors to the State Parks, 494,838 picnickers and 503,136 swimmers.

The State Park vacation cabins were more heavily used than ever before. Over five thousand persons spent at least a week in one of the cottages. During the summer months the 43 cabins were occupied 75 per cent of the time. Those in the mountains and at the seashore were more in demand than those at the midland Parks.



Bathers make good use of lake, river and ocean beaches in South Carolina State Parks

There were 2,900 children who spent a week in one of the six State Park summer camps. These camps, operated by the State, are designed to provide camping opportunity for those children who otherwise could not go off to a summer camp.

Use of the Park's day use facilities has been the greatest ever experienced. Most of the facilities were overcrowded, and Park employees were kept busy taking care of visitors and looking out for their safety.

This tremendous use of the State Parks cannot be overlooked. It is conclusive proof that the Parks are filling a real need in the State and should be maintained by the State for all time to come for the benefit of its people.

Summer Program

A strenuous effort has been made to provide a varied program of activities on the State Parks during the summer months. It is through such a program that the Parks can render the greatest service to the people. This program was expanded

considerably during the past year and was enthusiastically received by the people. The Park staffs were augmented by recreational leaders of good training and experience to carry out the program, and a limited supply of recreational equipment was secured. Many worthwhile activities were carried out in all Parks, all of which were well attended and had large participation.

One of the most important of these programs was the Morning Day Camp Program which was conducted on twelve of the Parks. A carefully planned recreational educational program was conducted on these Parks during the morning hours, designed especially for school children. Transportation was provided by organizations and interested individuals in the vicinity of the Parks and children were brought out five mornings a week to take part. Activities included nature study, arts and crafts, social recreation, sports, swimming and life-saving, and cultural activities. Educators all over the State were enthusiastic about the possibilities of this program and urge its continuance. They believe that a very important part of the child's education can be furnished in this manner, and that the Day Camps were able to furnish it.

While this program can accomplish a great deal, there is no income to be received from it to help run the Park program. Like the school system, it will take public funds to carry it on, and it is sincerely hoped that such funds will be forthcoming.

Finances

The Division of State Parks received an appropriation of \$40,096.00 for the fiscal year. This sum plus \$75.83 balance from the preceding year, plus receipts of \$48,544.89, made available for expenditure a total of \$88,640.89. Actual expenditures amounted to \$88,617.76, leaving a balance of \$23.13 at the end of the year. Receipts for the fiscal year were up 72 per cent over the preceding year.

Receipts from all Parks for the past fiscal year, as compared with the two previous years, are shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. 33—RECEIPTS FROM ALL PARKS

| Source | 1938-1939 | 1939-1940 | 1940-1941 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cabin rentals | \$4,607.43 | \$5,846.09 | \$6,470.76 |
| Electricity charges | 91.14 | 316.88 | 614.89 |
| Breakage fees | 13.88 | 11.90 | 17.03 |
| Refreshment stands | 3,847.08 | 8,664.11 | 13,065.49 |
| Dressing room fees | 2,664.20 | 4,531.28 | 6,959.53 |
| Season tickets | 44.00 | 91.25 | 522.75 |
| Bathing suit rentals | 316.85 | 503.55 | 416.15 |
| Boat rentals | 431.40 | 795.25 | 854.30 |
| Vending machines | 196.35 | 277.95 | 544.19 |
| Trailer fees | 196.90 | 149.25 | 153.00 |
| Camping fees | 100.65 | 51.50 | 79.95 |
| Dining rooms | 185.26 | 1,388.12 | 3,830.27 |
| Miscellaneous | 113.45 | 316.55 | 1,886.39 |
| Summer camp canteens* ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,270.40 |
| Summer camp extra meals ..... | ..... | ..... | 162.62 |
| Summer camping fees | 4,509.50 | 5,237.25 | 11,621.35 |
| Totals | \$17,318.07 | \$28,171.03 | \$48,469.07 |

*Receipts under this item were shown in the item for refreshment stands during the preceding two years.

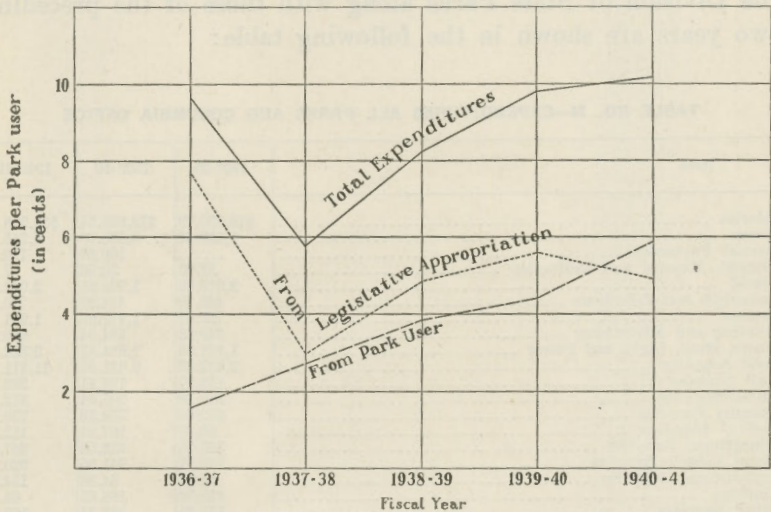
The expenditures for all Parks and the Columbia Office of the Division of State Parks along with those of the preceding two years are shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. 34—EXPENDITURES ALL PARKS AND COLUMBIA OFFICE

| Item | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Salaries | \$19,220.79 | \$19,889.51 | \$36,518.08 |
| Wages | 1,119.46 | 5,235.30 | 6,248.71 |
| Special Payments ..... | ..... | 160.30 | 120.42 |
| Freight, Express and Deliveries | 27.93 | 50.56 | 7.33 |
| Travel | 2,019.56 | 1,723.25 | 3,022.27 |
| Telegraph and Telephone | 440.79 | 484.26 | 730.77 |
| Repairs | 725.61 | 1,879.65 | 1,284.40 |
| Printing and Advertising | 349.63 | 594.04 | 660.21 |
| Water, Heat, Light and Power | 1,249.96 | 1,684.43 | 2,322.33 |
| Food Supplies | 2,892.83 | 5,421.92 | 11,311.13 |
| Fuel Supplies | 119.87 | 193.41 | 392.06 |
| Office Supplies | 251.10 | 505.04 | 812.20 |
| Laundry Supplies | 882.66 | 758.52 | 730.52 |
| Medical Supplies | 63.07 | 107.24 | 112.73 |
| Educational Supplies | 565.75 | 812.52 | 367.04 |
| Motor Vehicle Supplies | 786.92 | 741.35 | 920.71 |
| Agricultural Supplies | 54.23 | 84.88 | 154.53 |
| Clothing | 435.90 | 166.65 | 64.63 |
| Other Supplies | 171.35 | 240.23 | 167.64 |
| Merchandise | 2,944.26 | 5,929.47 | 9,173.77 |
| Contingencies | 171.70 | 78.45 | 244.50 |
| Rents | 1,229.66 | 1,961.05 | 426.50 |
| Insurance | 1,095.84 | 502.64 | 632.12 |
| Office Equipment | 214.61 | 223.73 | 219.61 |
| Medical Equipment ..... | ..... | 4.47 | 52.46 |
| Household Equipment | 2,239.81 | 2,685.95 | 6,056.30 |
| Bathhouse Equipment | 376.82 | 755.25 | 789.15 |
| Motor Vehicle Equipment | 273.32 | 2,098.82 | 1,559.68 |
| Agricultural Equipment | 301.74 | 557.07 | 304.27 |
| Educational Equipment | 98.65 | 289.69 | 1,063.59 |
| Other Equipment | 60.00 | 265.80 | 178.03 |
| Buildings | 265.42 | 1,887.45 | 1,959.97 |
| Totals | \$40,649.44 | \$57,988.20 | \$88,617.76 |

From the above table of receipts and expenditures and from the record of Park use it can be seen that there was an expenditure of \$88,617.76 and that there were 830,156 visitors. This represents an expenditure of 10.67c per Park visitor, but the Park visitor himself furnished 5.86c of this amount through the \$48,469.07 collected in receipts for the Park, with the balance of 4.81c obtained through Legislative appropriation. It is interesting to note that even though there was an increase of 0.74c in the total expense per visitor over the preceding year, there was actually 0.77c less spent from Legislative appropriation with the Park visitor supplying 1.51c more than the preceding year.

The following chart shows the five-year record of total expenditures per park user, the portion supplied by the user and the portion supplied through Legislative appropriation:



It can be seen from this chart that the individual park user is supplying an increasing amount each year, actually amounting to more than the Legislative appropriation during the past year. This is very encouraging but it cannot be expected that the park user can continually supply the greatest portion of the expenses of operating the Parks. There are so many services and facilities on the Parks which are furnished without cost that it must be expected that the greatest portion of the general

operating costs must be furnished through Legislative appropriation. This can be further understood through the realization that the Parks remain open and available for use for twelve months of the year, yet 95 per cent of the receipts are taken in during only three summer months. It is hoped that the average cost of operation can be borne on the basis of 40 per cent by the park user and 60 per cent by Legislative appropriation. During the five-year period the average expenditure per park visitor was 9.06 cents with the park user supplying 4.07c with the State supplying 4.99c or a ratio of 44.9 per cent for the user and 54.1 per cent by the State.

It must be stressed again that receipts cannot be expected to hold up if the Legislative appropriation of sufficient amount is not granted, for the one is very dependent upon the other.

Colored Areas

There are four colored areas in the State that are in process of development. Two of the areas are adjacent to State Parks and two are within the State Forests. None of them had reached the stage of development where they could be operated during the year, but it is hoped that by the summer of 1942, at least part may be ready. Funds are needed, however, to properly equip and operate them. More such areas are needed, but at present there are no funds available either for acquisition or development work.

State Historical Parks

One State Historical Park has been included in the State Park System. This area, the General Sumter Burial Grounds, has been given to the State. It will be cared for in connection with Poinsett State Park which is within twenty miles of the area. Another area, the Eutaw Springs Historical Park, has been approved for acquisition by the Commission and steps to acquire the needed area are being taken. There are many areas over the State of great historical importance that should be in public ownership. Up to now acquisition of the areas is not possible because no funds are available for such an undertaking.

Summary of Recommendations

1. Insufficient appropriations have made the task of properly developing, maintaining, and operating the State Park System extremely difficult. The need for these additional funds is explained as follows:

(a) The increasing amount of repair work necessary to be done, and the increasing number of facilities completed on the Parks requiring State maintenance.

(b) The pressing need for funds for development work so that the CCC Camps may be retained, and full advantage of their labor, equipment and technical supervision can be made. Some of the five CCC camps, spending collectively about \$350,000 a year, will probably be lost unless the State can put up approximately \$30,000 for materials.

(c) The main office of the Division of State Parks is badly in need of more personnel and there is need for more and better trained employees in the State Parks. The standard of these employees can be raised only if there are sufficient funds to pay salaries in line with other employment opportunities.

(d) Most of the Parks are without proper equipment, lack of which has made the maintenance extremely difficult.

(e) The recreational educational program should be continued. The first efforts of the program, especially as designed for the school children, was most successful but cannot be continued without a substantial increase in the appropriation.

2. A system of recreational areas for colored people is needed. Five strategically placed areas supplementing those now being developed would serve well as a beginning. Such areas are needed in the vicinity of Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, Florence and Anderson.

3. Many areas of historical importance should be acquired so that they could be protected and preserved for the common benefit of all the people of the State. A survey of those areas that should be acquired has been made but it has not been possible to acquire them.

4. It has been estimated that tourists spend approximately 50 million dollars in South Carolina. The tourist industry has been recognized by most States as one of its most important

sources of income. With a little advertisement this could probably be doubled. There is a constant demand for literature and descriptive material which is not available for distribution. A moderate appropriation would help considerably to supply this material to supplement the encouragement to tourist influx offered by the State Parks.

Conclusions

The South Carolina State Park System has reached a critical stage and its future rests on the events of the next few years. Development work on the State Parks is nearing completion but while this part of the work has progressed well, the maintenance and administration has not been all that it should have been. While appropriations have increased, the rate has been so much slower than the duties and responsibilities which have been added, that the ratio between appropriations and the amount of work necessary to be done has steadily become greater and greater. It is sincerely hoped that serious consideration will be given to supplying adequate funds to operate and to properly protect and care for the State Parks, a four million dollar development, so that they can serve the people of the State in the best possible manner.